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ACTIVITIES

AND

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

1985–1986

(Pursuant to House Rule XI, 1.(d))

DECEMBER 31, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, December 31, 1986.

Hon. BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GUTHRIE: I forward herewith a report on the legislative, oversight and other activities of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the 99th Congress, pursuant to House Rule XI, 1.(d).

In order to assist the House with the information contained herein, the report has been divided into five parts. The first contains my personal comments, and the next itemizes the committee's activities overall. Part three is a summary of bills reported by the committee and the committee's major legislative activities, or activities engaged in with the intent of enacting legislation. The fourth part describes the committee's oversight, review, and study of legislation within its jurisdiction, and the fifth reviews legislative actions of the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to the District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act (Public Law 93–198; 87 Stat. 774).

RONALD V. DELLUMS,
Chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia.

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FOREWORD

The principal subject matter of each part of the materials presented in this Activities and Summary Report—from the topics addressed in the Chairman's Summary Statements to the Review of District of Columbia Council Acts—was at some time during the 99th Congress the assigned responsibility of various members of the professional staff of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Some broad area assignments required the knowledge and attention of several staff members simultaneously, while others fused two or more overlapping issue areas, making difficult any single or individual attribution for staff work involved. However, professional staff members were generally assigned to basic research and investigations corresponding to the jurisdictional concerns of the committee's three subcommittees. A number of other staff assignments were directly related to the legislative and oversight activities of the full committee.

Accordingly, various staff members contributed summary reports of facts and findings to the committee's final Activities and Summary Report for the 99th Congress. A general division of the committee's legislative and oversight areas of concern (by subcommittees and full committee) and assigned staff who specifically contributed summary reports of committee activities in each area follows:

FISCAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH

Johnny Barnes, Dale MacIver, and Ronald C. Willis.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Sandi Fiske, Dietra L. Ford, and Nelson Rimensnyder.

JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION

Johnny Barnes, Donn G. Davis, and Donald M. Temple.

FULL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Johnny Barnes, Donn G. Davis, Delores Green, Dale MacIver, Dietra L. Ford, and Louise Winston.

The statements and reports of facts and findings which comprise this summary of the committee's activities during the 99th Congress were compiled and edited by Donn G. Davis, senior legislative associate, who was ably assisted by Dale MacIver, senior staff counsel, and Roland T. Randolph, committee printing clerk. The typing was done by Linda White, and Delores Green of the committee's secretarial staff.

EDWARD C. SYLVESTER, Jr.,
Staff Director.

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Union Calendar No. 619

99TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
99-1034

ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE 99TH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 31, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. DELLUMS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

PART I—CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY STATEMENTS

A. INTRODUCTION

I would like to express my gratitude to the Members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia for their active support and devotion to the work of the committee during the 99th Congress. Thanks to the dutiful attention of our Members and their staff, the committee was most successful in the fulfillment of its legislative and oversight agenda during the 99th Congress. Equally as important as our great productivity, we were also successful at maintaining the integrity of both the Federal interest in the District of Columbia and that of the local government.

In all of its actions and deliberations, the committee carefully safeguarded the interest of the Federal Government within the National Capital area. This was achieved while "Home Rule" for the District of Columbia was further enhanced and the respective roles of the Federal and local governments more clearly defined.

These achievements are a tribute to the devoted efforts of our members and staff whose commitment to the work of the committee far exceeded the bounds of partisanship.

For our general success, I am especially grateful to Mr. Stewart B. McKinney, the ranking minority member, whose active involvement and support has always contributed immensely to the handling with dispatch and the integrity of the committee's endeavors. Each of the subcommittee chairmen also gave unsparingly of their

time and showed great concern while dispensing with the issues before them.

B. D.C. Financial Package

At the request of the District government, Congressman Walter Fauntroy introduced three bills designed to improve the financial standing of the District of Columbia in the eyes of the financial community. H.R. 2641 would provide $134.5 million as the Federal contribution to the elimination of the accumulated general fund deficit. It would also permit the District to levy a tax up to two percent on income earned by nonresidents in the District.

H.R. 2642 would set a formula for the annual Federal payment of 35 percent of locally raised tax revenues.

H.R. 2643 would eliminate the 30-day congressional review period for bond and note acts of the District, authorize bonds for the accumulated general fund deficit, and pledge to bondholders that the United States will do nothing to impair the obligations of the District to bondholders.

As explained by the District's witness at hearings conducted by Congressman Fauntroy and the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health, the bills would eliminate six concerns which bond rating agencies have about District laws:

(1) The tremendous unfunded liability in the District's pension system, and the Federal Government's continuing failure to address the $3 billion of that deficit that accrued prior to home rule;

(2) The prohibition contained in the Home Rule Act against the imposition of an income tax on the income earned in the District by nonresidents, an estimated two-thirds of all income earned in the District;

(3) The declining percentage of District revenues represented by the annual Federal payment, and the failure of the Federal Government to reach agreement with the District on an adequate and predictable formula basis for the Federal payment;

(4) The large amount of expensive debt to the United States Treasury, a substantial portion of which was incurred prior to home rule;

(5) The large, accumulated general fund deficit which accrued during the period of Federal control of the District's finances or while the District was subject to Federal budgetary and accounting procedures;

(6) Concerns over the District's relative lack of sovereignty, and the possibility that congressional involvement in the District's budgetary and financial affairs could be detrimental to the interests of bondholders or the District's standing in the marketplace.

No further hearings were held, but extensive work was done over the 99th Congress by Members and staff on financial subjects, resulting in the introduction of the following bills:

H.R. 2947 (Fauntroy and Dellums).

H.R. 2986 (Bliley, McKinney, Parris) relating to bond elections.

H.R. 3052 (Fauntroy and Dellums) waiving the 30-day congressional review period for bond acts and authorizing a for-

mula Federal payment of 35 percent of local tax revenue in the general fund.

H.R. 3516 extensive relaxation of the technical requirements for issuing bonds, including waiving the 30-day congressional review period and a formula payment of 35 percent of total tax revenue in the general fund.

H.R. 3581 (McKinney) waiving the 30-day congressional review period and amending the law on bond elections.

C. Federal Payment Formula—A Historical Overview

Historically, the annual "Federal payment" to the District of Columbia budget has been defined by Congress as a contribution by the Federal Government, in lieu of taxes, to compensate for services provided by the local government. These services ensure the efficient operation of the three branches of the National Government at the seat of government, the District of Columbia. Likewise, Presidents have always recognized that the Federal Government could not, in fact, function at all without reliable assurance that these services could be provided by the District of Columbia government.

After 1800, when the Federal Government moved from Philadelphia to the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia, Congress authorized revenues from the sale of federally owned building lots to be transferred to local authorities to finance public education, street paving, police and fire protection, courts, jails and other public services and facilities.

Unfortunately, lot sales fell far below expectations and the local tax base, almost exclusively dependent on private property taxation, remained slim.

By 1830, Congress would report and enact an authorization for paving, with Federal funds, Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol because of inadequate local revenue. This report [H. Rept. 21-184], commonly called the Powers Report (after House District of Columbia Committee chairman, Gersham Powers of New York) would acknowledge that a significant portion of local government expenses, required for services and public works, should be borne by the Federal Government. The report concluded that such a Federal payment was justified because: (1) the Capital City's design (broad, irregular streets and abundant open spaces) and regulated development (D.C. had a federally imposed building height limit as early as 1791) and the extent of federally owned and other exempt property (currently about 55 percent of total land area) has an adverse impact on the local tax base and places a heavy burden on local taxpayers; (2) that these conditions operate to effect extraordinary impediments to local revenue raising capacity; and, (3) there is an implicit obligation that the Federal Government make some predictable annual contribution to local revenues, in lieu of taxes, as the predominant landowner and consumer of services in the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital.

The Powers report and a similar report from the Senate District of Columbia Committee in 1835 [S. Rept. 23-97] have been cited by each succeeding Congress and President in justifying the Federal

payment. The Senate report supported legislation authorizing the Federal Government to assume a portion of the then accumulated debt of local government attributed to borrowing for public works.

In 1842, police and related security needs of the Federal Government were addressed when the House District of Columbia Committee reported [H. Rept. 27-836] legislation to federally fund an expanded local police force. Funding became regular by 1861 with the organization of today's Metropolitan Police, firmly establishing Federal responsibility for financing a significant portion of local law enforcement services.

By 1874, Congress would abandon this piecemeal, earmarked Federal payment policy for local services and enact into law [20 Stat. 102] a continuing Federal payment authorization formula. For 50 years (1874-1924), Congress would appropriate one dollar of federally raised revenue for every dollar of locally raised tax revenue to finance the budget of the District of Columbia.

After 1924, Congress would authorize and appropriate various Federal payments with no predictable amount of formula emergent. The average Federal payment historically, beginning in 1790, has averaged approximately one dollar of federally contributed revenue (in lieu of taxes) for every $3 of locally raised tax revenue (including general receipts and fees).

In the 5 fiscal years preceding home rule (1970-75), the appropriated Federal payment averaged 36 percent (a ratio of about $1 Federal to $2 local) compared to an average of 25.5 percent (a ratio of $1 Federal to $3 local) in the most recent 5 fiscal years under home rule (1980-85).

Perhaps this longstanding bipartisan consensus concerning the Federal payment could result in enactment of a continuing Federal payment formula authorization. The historic 1-to-3 ratio (25 percent Federal contribution) should, at a minimum, be considered by Congress, the staff study concluded.

A continuing Federal payment formula authorization would remain under the appropriation and oversight process, so Congress would not relinquish any powers or responsibility to examine expenditures and set the amount annually appropriated.

LONGSTANDING BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR FORMULA FEDERAL PAYMENT

The Federal payment formula has been a concept initiated and supported by the progressive Republican leadership on the District of Columbia Committee, in both chambers, according to findings of this staff study. In 1948, with the Gentleman from Illinois in the Chair, Everett McKinley Dirksen, the House Committee on the District of Columbia reported [H. Rept. 80-1876] the first home rule bill, in either chamber, this century. Unfortunately, the bill [H.R. 6227] was procedurally entangled on the House floor by a handful of conservative Democrats.

Chairman Dirksen was a member of the District of Columbia Committee since election to Congress in 1933 and would serve in the Senate from 1951 until his death in 1969. Beginning in 1959, Senator Dirksen was the Senate Republican leader.

Chairman Dirksen was an early leader in what has become a long and distinguished tradition of Republican committee and

chamber leadership in advocating increased Federal payment authorizations and appropriations for the District of Columbia and specifically supporting the legislative concept of a continuing Federal payment formula. Such an arrangement, according to Mr. Dirksen, was consistent with Republican progressive government principles of "stability, fairness, and efficiency."

Every Republican and Democrat elected President since 1948 has supported a continuing Federal payment formula authorization.

President Nixon summarized longstanding Republican policy in a message [H. Doc. 91-108] to Congress barely 2 months after taking office in 1969. In recommending a home rule government for the District of Columbia, the President specifically recommended:

> The District of Columbia cannot achieve strong and efficient government unless it has ample and dependable sources of financing. Sound financing can be achieved only if the Federal Government pays its appropriate share.
>
> *I therefore recommend that the Congress authorize a Federal payment formula, fixing the Federal contribution at 30 percent of local tax and other general fund revenues.*
>
> This formula would equitably reflect the Federal interest in the District of Columbia * * *.
>
> Enactment of a formula approach would be a significant step toward effective government in the District. It would tie the level of Federal aid to the burden of local taxes on the District's citizens. It would also provide the District with a predictable estimate for use in the annual budget process, thus allowing it to plan its expenditures more accurately and imaginatively for the growing needs of its population. A similar formula, dealing with District borrowing authorization, was enacted by the Congress more than a year ago—and has already proven its worth in improved budgetary planning.
>
> The proposed Federal payment formula would not involve an automatic expenditure of Federal funds. The Federal payment would still have to be appropriated by Congress.

Shortly after the President's recommendation, Congress authorized a "Little Hoover Commission" [Public Law 91-405] to study local government in the District of Columbia and make recommendations for improving organization and efficiency. The commission was organized and charged with similar mandates given the two bodies chaired by former President Herbert Hoover which studied the Federal Government. The "Little Hoover Commission," which became popularly known as the "Nelsen Commission," was chaired by Congressman Ancher Nelsen of Minnesota, the ranking Republican member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. In 1972, the commission reported [H. Doc. 92-317] and recommended that the Federal payment should be annual, reasonably predictable, encourage optimum efficiency and effort in local revenue development and operations, and emanate from a rational and mutually acceptable procedure.

Maintaining the tradition of Republican advocacy for a Federal payment formula, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. McKinney, the current ranking Republican Member, in his first year in Congress, 1971, cosponsored District of Columbia Congressman Walter E. Fauntory's home rule bill [H.R. 10197] providing for a formula

based Federal payment. The bill's formula set a Federal payment authorization of 30 percent, increasing over several fiscal years to 40 percent of locally raised general receipts and tax revenues.

Under the current home rule government, a continuing Federal payment formula authorizing could be saving the District of Columbia government $100,000,000, perhaps much more, in added interest payments over the next 30 years, according to bond rating services. These services have cited the uncertainty associated with the Federal payment when justifying less than the highest ratings for certain long term bonds issued by the District of Columbia government.

Therefore, a Federal payment formula authorization would operate to produce considerable long-range financial savings for the District of Columbia government.

When Congress enacted the Home Rule Act [Public Law 93-198] in 1973, the Senate-passed bill provided for a continuing Federal payment formula authorization beginning at 30 percent and increasing to 40 percent of locally raised general receipts and tax revenue. While the House chose at that time not to enact a formula, there was a bipartisan consensus that the matter should be studied thoroughly. After 1980, according to the House Committee report on the Home Rule Act [H. Rept. 93-482, p. 14], the committee and House were to legislatively consider the Federal payment arrangement and to make "any improvements that might be found necessary."

In 1981, the General Accounting Office (GAO) issued a report [GGD-81-67] entitled: "The Federal Payment to the District of Columbia: Experience Since Home Rule—Analysis of Proposals for Change." The GAO report advised and concluded:

> A formula-based Federal payment [and] appropriation of the payment a year ahead of time * * * would reduce the uncertainty that now exists * * * when the city council acts on the budget. (p. 56).

No percentage formula figures were specifically discussed, but the report advised that Congress consider enacting a continuing Federal payment formula authorization based on contemporary and historic experience.

The 1981 GAO conclusions on the Federal payment strongly parallel the recommendation of the 1972 Little Hoover (Nelsen) Commission Report. That report also recommended that Federal payment appropriations be made 1 year in advance to enhance the efficiency of financial planning in the District of Columbia government.

D. Congressional Revenue Period and the District of Columbia Revenue Bond Act of 1985 (H.R. 3718 and H.R. 4027)

The District of Columbia Revenue Bond Act of 1985, was introduced for the purpose of waiving the 30-day congressional review period required in section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (The Home Rule Act) for certain acts passed by the D.C. Council which authorized the issuance of revenue bonds.

The bill was necessary because major changes occurred in the United States Internal Revenue Code which affected the issuance of municipal bonds during the 99th Congress. A key feature of those changes was a provision which mandated different tax treatment of municipal bond issues beginning January 1, 1986.

The District of Columbia was impacted in a special and unique way by the changes. Under section 602(c)(1) of the Home Rule Act, after the D.C. government has done all it can and must do to pass a bond act, that act must then be transmitted to Congress for a review period of 30 legislative days. Because of the scheduled adjournment of Congress, several D.C. government bond acts would not have cleared the 30-day review period prior to December 31, 1985. Passage of H.R. 3718 was designed to insure that Congress would not create an undue impediment to the issuance of certain bonds by the District of Columbia government and to place the District on equal footing with all other municipal bond issuers.

The Revenue Bond Act was directed at four proposed District of Columbia bond acts, each of which had been passed by the D.C. Council and each of which was waiting to clear the 30-day review period. Each of the bond issues was for nonprofit organizations.

On November 13, 1985, the House District of Columbia Committee by unanimous vote passed H.R. 3718, and on December 19, 1985, H.R. 3718 was passed by both the House and Senate and became Public Law 99-216.

Unfortunately, the Enrollment Clerk neglected to send the President a complete bill, and the President had signed into law legislation which left out important provisions of H.R. 3718.

Thus, during the second session of the 99th Congress, another bill was introduced, H.R. 4027, which was designed to correct the error of the Enrollment Clerk. H.R. 4027 was considered and passed by the House and Senate on January 27, 1985, and it too became law.

E. Statehood for the District of Columbia (H.R. 325)

In September 1983, the District of Columbia formally petitioned the Congress for admission into the Union as a State. The petition was accompanied by a proposed "Constitution of the State of New Columbia," approved by duly elected delegates from the District of Columbia on May 29, 1982, and adopted by a vote of the people of the District of Columbia in the election held November 2, 1982.

H.R. 325, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, on January 3, 1985. Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy introduced identical legislation, S. 293, before the Senate on January 24, 1985. Each bill declares the State of New Columbia "* * * to be a State of the United States of America, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects.* * *"

The legislation would establish boundaries for New Columbia, consistent with those provided in the Home Rule Act identifying the National Capital Service Area as The Federal Enclave. This would exclude federally occupied land such as the White House, the Capitol, the Washington Monument, the Mall and other similar

areas. The Federal Enclave was established in 1973, and some space now occupied by the Federal Government was not included. Adjustments in the boundaries for New Columbia have been made in the legislation.

H.R. 325 also includes a provision that the annual Federal payment authorized in the Home Rule Act shall remain in force.

The House bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and subsequently referred to the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health. The Senate bill was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and subsequently referred to the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia.

On May 15, 1984, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health, chaired by Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, held the first hearing on H.R. 325. Among those who testified at the hearing were: Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Congressman Morris K. Udall, Senator Arlen Specter, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Congressman Don Edwards, and Congressman William H. Gray.

Four subsequent hearings were held during the 99th Congress before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health chaired by Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy. At the first of those hearings, representatives of the local government and members from the local community testified. At the second of those hearings, lawyers and academicians from the legal profession testified. At the third hearing, local business and civic groups testified. And at the fourth hearing, several economists provided testimony.

The Committee on the District of Columbia will again take up the issue of Statehood and the Constitution during the 100th Congress.

F. Transfer of Parole Authority to the District of Columbia Parole Board

H.R. 2050 amends the District of Columbia Code to remove the United States Parole Board from sharing authority over local District of Columbia offenders confined in Federal correctional institutions.

The bill extends the District of Columbia Parole Board's authority over all violators of District of Columbia laws or United States laws applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia, regardless of place of confinement. It provides that separate sentences be given to offenders convicted of violating both District of Columbia law and Federal law.

Also, the bill provides that the United States Parole Commission shall retain parole authority over offenders convicted of violating both laws of the District of Columbia and the United States, until the effective date of this act.

Finally, it provides that within 1 year of the enactment of this act, the District of Columbia Parole Board shall make parole eligibility determinations and reschedule dates for parole hearings for individuals brought under the parole authority of the District of Columbia Board pursuant to this act. It also makes appropriate technical amendments.

On October 1, 1985, the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education held a hearing on H.R. 2050. On October 17, the bill was referred to the full committee. On October 22, the Committee on the District of Columbia reported H.R. 2050 by unanimous vote. On October 28, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 2050 by voice vote and referred it to the Senate, which referred it to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. The bill was then referred to the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia. On November 9, 1985, the subcommittee solicited executive comments from the Department of Justice and thereafter, took no further action.

G. Transfer of the Metropolitan Washington Airports (H.R. 2337)

The House District of Columbia Committee requested sequential referral of H.R. 2337 and all related bills to transfer the Metropolitan Washington airports to an independent airport authority. One of the key Federal agencies which protects the Federal interest in these airports is the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC). This agency is within the jurisdiction of the House District of Columbia Committee. The legislation contains provisions to repeal the NCPC review authority under 49 USC 71d for the protection of the important Federal interest in the airports.

Federal interest issues involved in Washington National Airport include:

1. Noise pollution and its impact on the mall and the monumental core of Washington. The National Park Service has collected evidence of the problem of erosion of the parks and monuments due to noise and air pollution in this area.
2. Views and vistas from the Nation's Capital, the Potomac, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. New development at National can potentially negatively affect these views.
3. Heights of development at the airport and in the vicinity which can destroy views, create safety problems, and density problems.
4. Density of development at the airport can create traffic problems and have enormous impact on the George Washington Memorial Parkway and access roads to the airport.
5. Removal of the passenger cap can potentially increase congestion.
6. Landfill in the Potomac for extension of runways at National can potentially expand the airport in ways that complicate further the safety problems at the airport.

NCPC has consistently recommended that National Airport be phased out as a major commercial airport. The NCPC Federal Comprehensive Plan states that:

a. Washington National Airport should be phased out as a major commercial airport at the earliest practical time and commercial air carrier operations removed to other existing commercial airports in the Baltimore-Washington biregion in order to reduce the adverse environmental and other impacts on the Nation's Capital. Passenger volumes at National Airport should be reduced to one half current annual volumes and a reassessment made of the ap-

propriate future use of the airport when this objective has been achieved or by 1995. Studies of the future use of National Airport should be undertaken as soon as possible.

b. An accelerated construction program for the expansion of the Dulles International Airport terminal as approved by the Commission in 1977, should be initiated immediately by FAA to increase capacity at Dulles thereby permitting the reduction of passengers at, and the eventual phasing out of, national Airport as a major commercial airport. Metrorail should be provided to Dulles Airport.

c. An accelerated construction program also should be undertaken at Baltimore-Washington International Airport to accommodate a greater share of the Baltimore-Washington region's commercial air passengers.

A number of additional policies in the element which address the development of Dulles are also pertinent to the study, including:

Dulles International Airport should serve all levels of airline service to and from the Washington area and, with Baltimore-Washington International Airport, provide all international air service to the National Capital to maximize the potential and planned capacity at these airports.

The parkway character and quality of the existing Dulles Airport Access Highway and the extension to Interstate 66, as the scenic roadway between the airport and the Nation's Capital, should be preserved and enhanced. The Dulles Airport Access Highway should be maintained as a limited access roadway for the exclusive use of airport users.

The original design and development concepts in the master plan for Dulles Airport, approved by the Commission, should be followed in all future planning and development of the existing terminal building composition as well as the airport as a whole.

Development on the Dulles Airport site should be limited to airport related uses and service facilities to support planned future air passenger growth and non-airport uses should be discouraged.

The open space buffer along the perimeter of Dulles Airport should be maintained as wooded open space as part of the overall aesthetic quality of the airport and to serve as a noise buffer.

Other Federal interest issues which affect Dulles are:

1. Protection of the historic landmark Sarrinen design for the terminal building and Sarrinen Master Plan for the entire airport. The current legislative proposal gives NCPC and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation only the opportunity for consultation before major alterations to the exterior of the Dulles Terminal building. It does not authorize consultation or approval of master plan changes. It is possible that without these Federal safeguards other development at the airport could block the views and vistas from the Dulles access road of this beautiful terminal or destroy the scenic parklike setting and landscaping that presently exists. Protection should be provided not only for the historic Dulles Terminal by Sarrinen but for the Sarrinen Master Plan which guides the land use plan of the entire airport.

2. Major commercial development along the Dulles access road without proper setbacks and spacing might also destroy the parkway character of this gateway road into the city of Washington.

3. The proposed bill transfers the Dulles access road without limitations on its use limitation on development along the road and the traffic impact of such development. There is a clear Federal interest in easy access to both airports.

Finally, nothing in the bill authorizes the new airport authority to impose a passenger cap at National Airport and there is no mention of the continuation of the intergovernmental agreements that exist between Federal and local police and fire departments for emergency service at National. Congestion at the airports and on the roadways serving them is a consistent Federal interest concern. The bill retains the limit on takeoffs and landings at 37 per hour. However, without a passenger cap, the use of wide body planes can significantly increase passenger volumes.

For these and numerous other reasons, the committee proposed holding extensive hearings on the bill.

The Senate passed S. 1017 with amendments, a bill similar to H.R. 2337. The Senate bill and H.R. 2337 were referred to the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation which failed to report a bill. Senator Warner amended H.J. Res. 738, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1987 to include the major provisions of S. 1017 with two changes: (1) the term of the lease to the Independent Airport Authority was extended to 50 years thereby increasing the lease payment to $150,000,000 versus $47,000,000; (2) a review board was created composed of nine Members of Congress which will oversee the major functions of the authority. This meausre passed as a part of the continuing resolution, H.J. Res. 738. The House District of Columbia Committee will continue to review the District of Columbia government's financial obligations, (including revenue bonds), for the airports.

H. (H.R. 4028) Eliminate District of Columbia Employees From Coverage Under the Federal Hatch Act

H.R. 4028 removed District of Columbia government employees from coverage under the Federal "Hatch Act", which regulates the political activities of government employees. It also authorized the District of Columbia Council to enact new legislation that would regulate the political activities of those employees. The bill was introduced by Rep. Walter D. Fauntroy and was jointly referred to the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health and the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs.

A comprehensive hearing and markup of the bill was held on January 30, 1986 before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health. Because extensive hearings had already been held the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs proceeded to mark-up of the bill on May 13, 1986.

At the markup an agreement was offered to exempt District of Columbia police and firefighters from a law which requires District of Columbia employees to reside in the city. The amendment was objected to on the grounds that it was not germane to the legislation currently before the Subcommittee for consideration. The

amendment was held not in order. Markup did not go forward because a quorum was not present.

I. Impact of the Elimination of State and Local Tax Deduction

On July 12, 1985, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health conducted a hearing to evaluate the impact of the administration's proposal to eliminate state and local tax deductions.

Witnesses at this hearing, ranging from scholars to business people to elected leaders, generally agreed that the elimination of State and local deductibility would have a disproportionately negative impact on American cities in general, and cities like New York and Washington in particular. This was the view even of proponents of elimination such as Bruce Bartlett, a senior fellow at the American Heritage Foundation, who testified in part that:

> The major impact, of course, will be to dramatically increase the burden of city taxes. As it stands, D.C. residents pay one of the heaviest State and local tax burdens of any city in America. According to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the per capita local tax burden in Washington was $1,945 in 1982, the most recent year available. This ranked the District third behind Alaska and Wyoming. As a percentage of personal income, taxes in Washington amount to 14.17 percent of income, ranking it fourth behind Alaska, Wyoming, and New York.

The thrust of Mr. Bartlett's statement was to argue that the proposed elimination of deductibility was a policy issue more so than an economic one, and that elimination of deductibility might actually stimulate private business activity.

Other witnesses, however, held that the negative impact of the loss of deductibility would likely far outweigh the difficult to evaluate positive benefits of the proposal. Among the negative results cited in the case of the District of Columbia were: A less favorable competitive tax position relative to suburban governments and pressure to reduce the progressivity in its income tax structure.

The committee chairman, Mr. Dellums, submitted a statement in which he voiced the often heard concern that the loss of deductibility would encourage an exodus of middle income taxpayers from the city with disastrous results for the revenue system and those services dependent on it. He also questioned the fairness of such a measure. This view was further echoed by Mayor Marion Barry who stated:

> ". . . in the last 10 years there has been about a 14-percent decrease in the population of the District of Columbia, and taxes do mean a lot to some people. Of course, environment, the educational system, the price of a house or rental contribute to that, but certainly taxes is a major factor, so as Mayor of the District of Columbia, I would like to go on record as opposing this change."

The Mayor's testimony went on to point out that the District's unique circumstances, that is, presence of the Federal Government (55 percent of all taxable land in the District is within Federal or otherwise exempted) and the subsequent narrower property tax base (because of federally-owned, tax-exempt property); the lack of

a nonresident tax, the large number of single individuals; a disproportionate number of the poor, and other local disabilities, the city would be hurt worse than any jurisdiction with the exception of New York.

Finally, the Mayor noted that this should not be an issue at all for the District of Columbia, because, as the District has no Federal respresentation, it's citizens should not be paying a Federal income tax—which District residents pay more of per capita than the citizens of any State except Alaska.

J. GOVERN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS (MEMORIALS) WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, H.R. 4378

The chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee had an opportunity to comment on this legislation in two ways: First both the House and Senate sponsor's requested comment on the bills as introduced; second, the National Capital Planning Commission was asked to testify during congressional hearings on the legislation. The chairman supported the concept of this kind of legislation because it establishes a procedure and criteria for determining the type, location and design of future national memorials in the Nation's Capital. As a statutory member of the National Capital Planning Committee, (NCPC), the chairman had been concerned for sometime that the case-by-case congressional approval of memorials without criteria or guidelines might ultimately prove unfair to proponents of future memorials when the remaining appropriate sites were exhausted. Additionally the bill requires that all commenorative works in the District of Columbia must be authorized by an act of Congress and that a National Capital Memorial Commission be established by the Secretary of Interior to advise with regard to all memorials on Federal parkland in the Nation's Capital. An NCPC representative will be a member of this new Commission.

Other important provisions of this act include: (1) The prohibition of additional memorials on the Mall unless the Secretary of Interior finds after consultation with the Memorial Commission that the memorial is of prominent historical significance and unless the Congress enacts a joint resolution approving such determination within 150 days of notification by the Secretary; (2) No construction permit may be issued until it is determined that the design and materials are sound and durable; (3) no permit may be issued until the authorized sponsor has available sufficient funds to complete construction and has donated 10 percent of the cost of construction to a perpetual maintenance fund.

Implementation of this legislation will need to be monitored to be sure that it reaches the goal of a rational basis for national policy to guide the criteria by which memorials are selected and placed in the Nation's Capital. This act became Public Law 99-652, on November 14, 1986.

K. Amendment to Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (H.R. 4151)

In the course of developing this omnibus legislation to enhance security at U.S. embassies, there was an amendment attached to repeal a District of Columbia law that establishes the 500-foot perimeter that demonstrators must maintain in front of diplomatic facilities. The intent of the amendment was to repeal the local law, enacted in 1938, and to include the District of Columbia in a 1972 Federal law governing protection of foreign officials which sets the perimeter at 100 feet. The Federal law is less restrictive than the District of Columbia law because it requires the law enforcement officers to be able to prove intent to harm before the 100-foot perimeter can be imposed on demonstrators thereby removing the spatial restrictions (or buffer zone), which serve as police staging areas.

The District government, Federal and local law enforcement officials and the Department of State were opposed to this amendment. The chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee joined them in opposition for two reasons: (1) The Federal and local law enforcement officials indicated that they could not guarantee adequate crowd control or protection of demonstrators, diplomatic facilities or police personnel with the 100-foot perimeter; (2) the section of the District of Columbia law which was to be amended is within the legislative authority of the District of Columbia government as delegated to it by Congress. As a home rule matter, it was inappropriate for the Congress to amend this local law without giving the locally elected government an opportunity under the home-rule process to consider the matter and work its will with regard to local legislation.

Senior staff of the House District of Columbia Committee participated in numerous meetings and discussions with the staff for House and Senate conferees on the measure. After some back and forth it was agreed that the amendment would be deleted and that the conference report would indicate the sense of Congress that the District of Columbia law should be reviewed with regard to first amendment rights and the obligation to provide security to the foreign missions. Before the District of Columbia law is changed satisfactory answers must be found to all of the following questions:

1. What is the response of the District of Columbia police chief, the Secret Service and other law enforcement officials?
2. Should the 500-foot perimeter be changed only in front of the entrance to the foreign mission?
3. Can the perimeter vary depending on where a facility is located? Should demonstrators be allowed on the opposite sidewalk as opposed to the sidewalk on the same side of the street as the main entrance?
4. What kind of diplomatic facilities exist outside of Washington, DC, where the Federal law establishes a 100-foot perimeter?
5. What does the Vienna Convention require in terms of not degrading a foreign mission with critical signs or placards?

We recommend Chairman Fascell and the House-Senate conferees for taking seriously the home rule problem created by such an amendment and agreeing to omit the amendment with the under-

standing expressed in section 1302 of the conference report which suggests that the District of Columbia Council review the law and if appropriate make revisions in the law concerning demonstrations near foreign missions.

L. Provide for Improvements in the Local Planning Process in the District of Columbia and for the Transfer of Certain Local Planning Activities to the Government of the District of Columbia; to Increase the Rate of Compensation to Citizen Members of the National Capital Planning Commission; and to Establish the Responsibilities of Such Commission Relating to Demolitions (H.R. 3478)

The chairman introduced this bill to amend the Planning Act of 1952 in the following ways:

(a) It will establish responsibility for the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), advisory review and comment on demolition of Federal buildings and District of Columbia public buildings in the National Capital region. The new demolition responsibility for the NCPC will be limited to District government buildings that are historic landmarks or on the National Register of Historic Places.

This change closes a gap in NCPC's responsibility that was once again made evident when the Holocaust Memorial Council decided to demolish buildings near the Washington Mall in favor of new construction for its memorial-museum. The NCPC had responsibility for approving the transfer of the Federal buildings and land from the General Services Administration (GSA), to the Holocaust Memorial Council but had no role or responsibility for the decision to permit demolition of the buildings. Yet NCPC does have responsibility for approving the now proposed new construction on the site. If there is a Federal interest and land-use planning issue in the transfer of the Federal property and in the new construction on this site near the Mall, surely there is a Federal interest in the demolition of the previous buildings on the site.

(b) Sections of the bill will change NCPC's responsibility from approval authority to advisory review and comment responsibility for public housing project plans, plans for permanent system of highways, exchange of District of Columbia owned land for abutting privately owned land, and for harbor regulations that have Federal interest concerns or that affect waterfront under the jurisdiction of the Park Service.

(c) The bill will increase the compensation for appointed citizens members of the NCPC from $100 per day to the daily equivalent of the rate established for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule. This rate is similar to the rate of compensation for members of comparable commissions.

Copies of this legislation were circulated to Federal and District of Columbia agencies for comment. Hearings were scheduled but not held. Questions were raised by affected agencies about whether or not this new responsibility for the NCPC was a duplication of local and/or Federal historic preservation functions. The NCPC's response to OMB indicated that the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation only reviews certain Federal properties

scheduled for demolition. The new legislation would authorize NCPC to review planning and land-use issues related to all Federal demolition actions in the National Capital region not just those of historic value.

The Distric government would like to have NCPC's review authority not merely reduced from approval to review and comment but eliminated totally. However, a substantive case can and has been made that advisory Federal interest reviews have on numerous occasions resulted in better planning and development products without a great deal of delay. This bill stimulated a great deal of discussion which should result in a final measure for passage during the 100th Congress.

M. University of the District of Columbia (Update of U.D.C. Report, No. 5-3, 98th Congress)

In September 1984, the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education issued a congressional oversight report on the University of the District of Columbia (serial No. S-3). This report, which examined the university's overall development and the problems and progress of its first 7 years of existence, set forth a number of specific findings related to the present status and future development of the university. Among these were:

> The continuing need to create a strong, positive, unitary identity for the University of the District of Columbia.
>
> The need for physical consolidation of the university's (scattered) facilities.
>
> The widely divergent training, backgrounds, and interests of a faculty drawn from three very different institutions.
>
> Some degree of redundant personnel assignments and overstaffing at the administrative level, a problem naturally inherited from the transforming of three distinct administrations into a single administration.
>
> Divergent programs and objections inherited from the three different institutions.

The report concluded that while some aspects of three problems persisted, others, such as the problems of a unitary identity, have been almost completely solved. Policy decisions by the board of trustees, dating back to 1981, have also resulted in the nearly complete elimination of problems associated with the development of a single personnel system for university employees.

The need for the planned but never constructed Mount Vernon "home-site" campus of the university was regarded by the report as the single most grievous problem impacting the university day-to-day operations and programs.

The report stated in part that, the immediate (and continuing) impact of not having the downtown campus has been a profusion of spending on leased space which is usually ill-suited to the purpose for which it is used. It is also not uncommon for the same functionally inadequate space to be in poor physical condition. From fiscal year 1978 to 1983, spending on leased space has averaged around $5 million per year, plus the added cost of security, utilities, mail handling, commuting between campuses, and other operational expenses related to the nonphysical unity of the campus. In fiscal

year 1984 another $4 to $5 million was spent on leased space. While the estimated cost for building the downtown Mount Vernon Square campus in 1976 was approximately $56 million, increased cost of labor and materials, and inflation has by now increased this estimate substantially, to approximately over $76 million. [There is also concern that because of the location of the land, pressures to convert much of it to commercial use for revenue purposes could lead to the erosion of past support to build the campus, an outcome which would be very costly to the residents of the District of Columbia.] The estimated $5 million per year (plus utilities and added costs) will continue to be expanded with no accrual of permanently owned property, a fact difficult to accept since it has been estimated that the university would save between $76 to $200 million over the next 30 years if all of its facilities were owned.

The report goes on to note that the continued physical dispersion of the university and the lack of central downtown facility have a negative impact on the overall mission and of the university. This problem drew the attention and concern of the accreditation commission during its 1979 and 1984 assessments of the university's programs. This problem remains unsolved and continues to represent a detriment to the university's present efforts and future development. The committee expects to take some legislative action to address this problem in the 100th Congress.

Recently, the university has had to cope with one major leadership crisis and a continuing problem with the accreditation of its engineering department. In August 1985, Robert L. Green, the university's second president in 2 years, resigned amid allegations of improprieties regarding the spending of university funds. The controversy accompanying this second resignation of a University of the District of Columbia president in 2 years swirled about the university for several months with disastrous consequences for the image and reputation of the university. While most of the issues directly related have been laid to rest, the university has continued to grapple with the reconstruction of its damaged image and the resulting damage to community confidence. Some noticeable progress has been made in this regard, primarily with the recent selection by the board of trustees of a new president with impressive credentials, tested administrative skills, and a demonstrated commitment to post-secondary education.

A lesser, but no less important, problem for the university was the recent loss of accreditation for its civil and electrical engineering programs. The accreditation board for engineering and technology (ABET), citing shortcomings related to qualified faculty, laboratory facilities, the library, et cetera, voted to withdraw the department's accreditation in July 1986. An appeal to ABET for reconsideration made in October was rejected in November 1986. Presently, the university is attempting to solve problems directly related to the engineering department problem. Such problems include noncompetitive salaries, the city's residency requirement, and the ubiquitous facilities problems. University administrators are optimistic by the prospects of solving these problems prior to the start of the 1986–87 academic year.

Committee oversight (and possible legislation) on the university's development and problem solving efforts will continue in the 100th Congress, pursuant to Public Law 93-471.

N. Overview of Historic Preservation Programs and Agencies in the National Capital Region—Congressional Oversight Report (Committee Print Serial No. S-4)

This study was undertaken for the purpose of assessing the protections afforded Federal properties in the National Capital region that are either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or are eligible for such a listing. Given the scope of this study, we defined three major objectives that were the focus of this report:

1. To clarify the roles of certain agencies having historic preservation jurisdiction;

2. To discover any inadequacies in the administration of the historic preservation program in the National Capital region and;

3. To offer recommendations that could improve the protection of Federal properties having historical significance in the National Capital region.

The national historic preservation program was examined through reviewing significant preservation legislation and the functions of key agencies with historic preservation jurisdiction. Interviews were conducted with persons from six Federal, local, and private agencies with major roles in historic preservation in the National Capital region. Most of the interviews were conducted by using the following questions as a basic framework:

1. What protections exist for Federal properties in the National capital region that are either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such listing?

2. What review procedures exist for modifications to these properties? Do the agencies that review the proposed modifications of Federal actions that effect these historic landmarks have authority to afford adequate protection for these properties?

3. Is there overlapping jurisdiction or gaps in jurisdiction with regard to protection of these Federal properties?

4. What is your assessment of the historic preservation program and the ability of key agencies to carry out their historic preservation responsibility?

5. What suggestions could you offer that may lead to a more efficient and effective historic preservation program in the National Capital region?

The study concludes that although the historic preservation program works well in the National Capital region, there are some problems generally acknowledged by the agency representatives interviewed. All participants were asked to give suggestions for improving the effectiveness of preservation programs. Those suggestions which were most frequently mentioned are: All the agencies interviewed were asked to make an assessment of the current historic preservation program, and if they felt there were inadequacies to give suggestions that would lead to a more efficient and effective preservation program in the National Capital region. Those suggestions that were mentioned most frequently are listed below:

1. One possible means of improving coordination of the section 106 review process in the National Capital region might be to add NCPC, to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's memorandum of agreement in cases involving the Federal interest.

2. Clarify the Advisory Council's rulemaking authority by amending 211 of the NHPA to allow provisions for consultation and public participation in the memorandum of agreement process.

3. Establish the National Historic Preservation Program as a separate entity independent of the U.S. Department of the Interior; this would eliminate the regulation of a program by an agency that is also a frequent user of the program.

4. NCPC is encouraged to consult more with the District of Columbia Review Board on certain preservation issues which they both have jurisdiction.

5. NCPC should consider creating a minicouncil of experts to assist in reviewing historic preservation cases involving the Federal interest, especially for those cases concerning modification to the Federal Mall and monumental core of the city.

6. Every effort should be made to understand and interpret the L'Enfant and McMillan plans for the National Capital and their implications for future growth and development in the city.

7. Provide for a means of final appeal in cases involving the demolition of Federal historic properties.

8. Implement the historic preservation program in such a way that the same standards that are applied to state and local governments are applied to Federal undertakings.

9. Responsible parties should investigate ways of achieving through rehabilitation the same purpose that would be obtained through new construction, before proceeding with demolition of historic properties.

10. The Planning Act of 1952 should be amended to establish NCPC responsibility for review of demolition of Federal buildings in the National Capital region.

This study was prepared for the committee by a Congressional Black Caucus Fellow under the close supervision of senior committee staff. It is anticipated that the recommendations will be explored through both legislative initiatives and administrative changes. Legislation was introduced during the 99th Congress to give new review authority to the National Capital Planning Commission regarding the demolition of Federal and public buildings in the National Capital region. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has taken the initiative to invite NCPC comment and coordination in the section 106 review of Federal undertakings in the National Capital region.

HOME RULE ACT UPDATED

The D.C. "Home Rule Act," adopted by Congress in 1973, has been amended by Congress and the Council of the District of Columbia many times.

An up-to-date compilation of the act with its many amendments was printed in pamphlet form as a committee print with serial No. S–1 by the committee in 1985. It runs 84 pages. Any section which

has been amended is followed by the dates and law numbers of all amendments to that section.

A table of contents at the beginning and a subject index at the end aid in finding provisions of the act.

O. National Capital Planning Commission

The 12-member National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) evolved, beginning in 1924, from a series of congressional acts, all emanating from legislation reported in the House by the Committee on the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (December 24, 1978, 87 Stat. 774), the Home Rule Act, transferred the Commission's role in municipal planning to the District of Columbia and retained for the Commission its role as central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital region. The District government prepares and adopts local elements of the comprehensive plan which the Commission reviews for impact on the Federal interest. The Commission continues to prepare and adopt Federal elements of the comprehensive plan and to review Federal and District of Columbia projects. The chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, or a designated alternate, sits on the Commission as a voting ex officio member, as does the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. Other ex officio members of the NCPC are the Secretaries of Defense and Interior (National Capital Parks), Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA), the Mayor and chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia or their alternates. In addition, two members are appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia and the President of the United States appoints one member each from Maryland and Virginia. The President also appoints the NCPC Chairman.

Under the Home Rule Act, Federal planning functions were retained by the NCPC along with responsibilities to advocate the protection of historic buildings and areas of the Nation's Capital. Additionally, the NCPC is mandated to develop comprehensive plan elements for the Federal Government, its functions, and activities in the National Capital region. The Home Rule Act also provided for NCPC veto authority over local elements of the comprehensive plan found to have a negative impact upon the character, functions, and activities of the Federal Government in the National Capital region.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Pursuant to the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, the Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital region. It is responsible for the coordination of all Federal planning activities in the region. It has three principal planning functions: (1) Comprehensive planning to ensure the orderly development of the National Capital and to preserve its important natural and historical features; (2) master and project plan and program review, and (3) multiyear Federal capital improvements program programming for the region.

Among other Commission responsibilities are the review of zoning changes or amendments, street and alley closings, and preparation and adoption of urban renewal plans in the District of Columbia; the coordination of Federal planning and developments with local, regional, and State agencies; and the Federal interest review of public and private plans and undertakings under Executive Order 12372 and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

The National Capital region is defined as the District of Columbia, the two surrounding Maryland counties, the four surrounding Virginia counties, and all cities within the limits of such counties. The region contains about 115,000 acres of Federal land, with some 160 million square feet of leased and owned floor space housing 419,900 Federal employees planning for the effective functioning of the Federal Government in terms of distribution of its employees, optimum accommodations and movement of goods and services, and the complementary meshing of the Federal interests with local goals are but a few of NCPC's responsibilities.

The Planning Act has as its purpose the securing of comprehensive planning for the physical development of the National Capital. The Commission is charged with the ongoing responsibility of reviewing capital improvement program requests of Federal agencies within the region. In addition, the Commission performs Federal interest reviews and the capital improvements programs of 16 States and local agencies and governments. Numerous master and project plans and plan modifications for Federal installations were also reviewed along with plans for the development in parks, parkways, and other open space systems in the National Capital, as well as District of Columbia master plans and site and building plans.

Master and project planning review activities includes reviews of plans of Federal agencies and the District of Columbia government for developments and proposals in the region. Included are master plans for large tracts and installations; site and building plans for large tracts and installations; site and building plans for individual projects; plans for the park, parkway and playground system of the National Capital; proposed land acquisition; locations and designs for monuments and memorials; excess Federal land surveys; sales of surplus land; and other proposals, such as transfers of jurisdiction and applications for Corps of Engineers permits for development in rivers and streams in the region.

The Chairman and the voting alternate on the Commission have allowed some principles to consistently guide the consideration of Commission decisions. Careful attention has been given to identifying, understanding, and focusing discussion on the particular Federal interest involved in each major decision regarding land use and planning matters in the National Capital region. The other principal focus has been to develop broad policy statements initiatives and to disseminate those policies. Emphasis has been placed on the completion and preparation for publication of the comprehensive plan as an expression of these policies. There has been a concerted effort to refrain from engaging in narrow decisions about local land-use issues where there is no clear Federal interest in the decision. The goal is to state clearly the Federal Government's broad policies with regard to land use in the region so that all Fed-

eral agencies, other local and State jurisdictions, and the private section will be well aware of these policies as they prepare their own plans.

Preparation and publication of the "Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital" consisting of the elements of the comprehensive plan for the Federal activities and the District elements developed by the Mayor and city council has been a priority for the chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee and his alternate on the Commission. All elements of both the Federal plan had the District of Columbia Plan have been adopted and should be jointly published in 1987. These actions have been accomplished in accordance with the procedures specified in the Home Rule Act. Although the Home Rule Act did not specify a deadline for the preparation of the comprehensive plan, there is little doubt that the legislators did not anticipate that 14 years would pass before such a document was produced.

The Commission is the only Federal advisor to the President and the Congress on the planning for the physical development of the Nation's Capital and its environs; as such, it is the protector of the important historical and natural features in the National Capital. The work of the Commission is of such national significance that the best minds in the Nation, that is, architects, planners, and so forth, should be consulted on major decision, especially those affecting the National Mall. Work with the Commission has been focused on the distinct, significance of NCPC's role in the future of the Nation's Capital as city and as one of the most important world capitals.

The chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee and his alternate have, therefore, regularly encouraged the NCPC to seek testimony and comment from nationally recognized experts and to move to develop a congressional type hearing process for the Commission's review of projects.

The House District of Columbia Committee's staff alternate to the NCPC participated as Chair of the following Commission task force:

1. TASK FORCE ON THE FOREIGN MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Commission asked this task force to reconvene in 1986 to once again revise the foreign missions element of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan as it had in 1983. It was necessary to revise portions of this element in order to have it conform to the Foreign Missions Act (title II of Public Law 97-241) enacted in 1982. Section 206 of the Foreign Missions Act establishes new procedures and criteria governing the location, replacement or expansion of chanceries in the District of Columbia. It establishes the Office of Foreign Missions in the U.S. Department of State. The act mandates the consideration of benefits, privileges, and immunities accorded to the U.S. missions abroad in determining the assistance to be accorded the foreign missions in the United States. Briefly stated, the Foreign Missions Act established a means of reciprocity in U.S. relations with foreign missions.

There are 145 foreign missions and international organizations in the Nation's Capital. Approximately 95 percent of the foreign missions are located within the District of Columbia in the northwest section of the city, particularly along the Massachusetts Avenue or embassy row area. This high concentration of chanceries and embassies in this sector of the city has necessarily had an impact on the surrounding residential communities. Finding suitable and adequate locations for chancery facilities has been a continuous and growing problem. During the consideration of the Foreign Missions Act in 1982, it was repeatedly stated by Members of both the House and Senate that no other issue provides perhaps the clearest example of shared Federal interest and local interest in the District of Columbia as does the issue of the location of chanceries within the Nation's Capital. There is a legitimate Federal interest involved in providing for the location of adequate office facilities for the representatives of foreign governments in the Nation's Capital consistent with our international obligations. There is also a legitimate local interest in the concern of residential property owners that chanceries (which are office uses), not be permitted to locate in areas that are essentially residential. It is important to distinguish chanceries, that is, office facilities, from embassies. Embassies are the official residences of ambassadors or other chiefs of foreign missions.

In 1986 it was necessary to again revise this element of the comprehensive plan to reflect the revised District zoning regulations and map changes made as a further implementation of the Foreign Missions Act and comprehensive plan element. This kind of refinement and revision is necessary to assure that the planning and zoning processes required to implement the Foreign Missions Act are not inconsistent.

After considerable work by this task force in 1983, the broad legislative language of the Foreign Missions Act was interpreted into a comprehensive plan element which was adopted by the NCPC on December 1, 1983. At the time of approval of this element NCPC anticipated that the criteria and policies for foreign mission facilities will be implemented through changes in zoning regulations and maps. The NCPC "soft-edge" map included in the plan was intended as a guide to the Zoning Commission. Once the "hard-edged" zoning map was prepared using the NCPC guidelines it was expected that some adjustments would be made on the soft-edge map in order to maintain compatibility between the two.

2. PORTAMERICA

PortAmerica is a proposed new commercial, retail, residential, port town with marina and a 42-story World Trade Tower to be built on the Potomac River in Prince Georges County, Maryland, adjacent to the Capital Beltway and the Wilson Bridge. The development will contain 1,400 units of Georgian style townhouses, three world class hotels, a two-story shopping arcade, and four office buildings on the 275 acre site.

Congressional legislation was enacted in December 1985, to transfer 55 acres of Federal parkland to the State of Maryland to give roadway access to the site from Interstate Highway I-95. The

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National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), as a condition of approval of the Federal land transfer negotiated a memorandum of understanding with the PortAmerica developer, James T. Lewis. This memorandum of understanding (MOU), among other things set height limits for the development on certain portions of the site. This MOU is incorporated by reference in the congressionally enacted Public Law 99-215 to allow for the Federal land transfer.

After the NCPC negotiations were concluded, the developer announced plans to build a 52-story mirrored glass tower building on a portion of the site that is not subject to the memorandum of understanding. The MOU covers the "waterfront parcel" of the development. The tower is proposed for the "Beltway parcel" of the site.

In keeping however, with NCPC's responsibility to give advisory comment on any development that has a Federal interest impact anywhere in the National Capital region, the NCPC testified before the Prince George's County Planning Board and the Prince George's County Council in opposition to the height of the World Trade Tower. The NCPC testimony indicated that the Federal interest would be affected in the following ways by the tower:

> At a regional scale, the tower would have a dramatic impact on the skyline of the National Capital, as seen from various gateways and prominent viewing points, diminishing its overall quality and the visual dominance of the historic vertical forms at the heart of the city. The protection of the low-scale settings of the monuments and memorials which create the image of the National Capital throughout the world and the preservation and enhancement of these symbols of our Nation—the Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol—which have dominated the skyline of the Nation's Capital for over 100 years are of critical Federal interest.
>
> The proposed 52-story tower would represent an unprecedented scale of intrusion on the skyline of the National Capital, significantly detracting from the setting of, the long-range views to and from, and, ultimately, the symbolic qualities of the monuments and memorials in the central monumental area. Although tall buildings have already been built in this region, a 52-story tower constitutes an entirely new scale of height that would damage the National Capital symbols in a way that the existing lower generation of tall buildings has not. Two buildings in Virginia at 31 stories were previously opposed by the NCPC. The competitive height and form of the tower would be apparent from many approaches to the National Capital, including the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and the Capital Beltway, and from many prominent locations in and around the monumental area. The new building, with its peak at an elevation over 200 feet higher than the Washington Monument, and with a form suggestive of but significantly larger than the Monument, would permanently relegate the symbols of the Nation to a second-class level of dominance on the regional skyline. This tower would be the tallest building on the skyline of Washington, DC.

NCPC does not oppose any other portion of the development. The Commission commended the developer and his architects for the general character and quality of the "waterfront parcel" design.

The overall proposal for the waterfront is relatively low-scale development accommodating public access along the waterfront. The Commission opposes the "Beltway parcel" because of the tower building. The developer in presentations to the NCPC indicated that there is enough land available on the 63 acre site to build the 1 million square foot World Trade Center in some alternate complex of buildings. The tower is his architect's recommendation for a "signature" building.

The NCPC and the U.S. Fine Arts Commission in separate actions voted unanimously to oppose the height of the tower. The National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior; George White, Architect of the Capitol; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association; and the Airline Pilots Association have all in separate actions publicly opposed the height of the tower.

The Prince Georges County Planning Board and the Prince Georges County Council in separate actions voted to approve the PortAmerica development with the tower as a part of the "Beltway parcel". Following these actions and prior to the Federal Aviation Administration's ruling with regard to the air safety impact of the tower, the developer reduced the height of the proposed tower from 52 to 42 stories and removed the 50-foot spire on top. The NCPC has commented that this 10-story reduction is not sufficient to mitigate the height problem.

Senators Cranston and Moynihan introduced S. 2537, a bill to impose a Federal surtax on buildings in excess of certain heights in the National Capital region. A similar bill, H.R. 5030, was introduced in the House by Congressman Stark and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

On November 18, 1986, the Federal Aviation Administration, FAA, ruled that the PortAmerica tower is an unacceptable air safety hazard. The FAA also rejected as inappropriate and unacceptable the electronic navigational aids the developer offered to install to assist with aircraft using National Airport. The FAA ruling can be appealed during the next 30 days.

The Council on Environment Quality in the Executive Office of the President in November 1986, appointed the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), the lead agency for the purpose of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for the proposed PortAmerica project in Prince Georges County, Maryland. Since there are various Federal agency review and approval functions concerning the PortAmerica project relating to environmental impact documentation, it is the Council on Environmental Quality's role to appoint a lead agency. The lead agency is to ensure that a coordinated review process is conducted in which all affected Federal agencies participate to consider and assess all the potential impacts of the project on the human environment including the numerous Federal properties and interests within that environment.

It is anticipated that the following Federal agencies should have some review or approved responsibility for the PortAmerica project as currently proposed: (1) The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), will evaluate and rule as indicated previously on the air safety impact of the project; (2) The Federal Highway Administra-

tion (FHA), will review and approve the Maryland State Highway Administration's decision to grant new access to I-295 and I-95, interstate freeways with regard to safety, traffic operations on the interstate freeways and environmental impacts on the interchange; (3) The National Park Service will implement Public Law 99-215 authorizing the transfer of 55 acres of Federal parkland to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission who in turn, can allow access to PortAmerica, but only after certain conditions have been met; (4) The Department of Army Corps of Engineers will consider request for permits relating to dredging and filling the Potomac River; (5) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency will assess these proposals as part of the Corps of Engineers permit review; (6) The NCPC will be required by Public Law 99-215 to determine whether there is compliance with the memorandum of understanding by the owner of adjacent land (that is, the developer); (7) The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Council on Environmental Quality might become further involved in the project as these other Federal agencies act to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is anticipated that continued NCPC, and congressional oversight actions will be taken by committees in both the House and Senate during the 100th Congress.

3. TECHWORLD

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) voted in November 1984, to testify before the D.C. Zoning Commission regarding the Techworld complex proposed as a mixed-use planned unit development to be located on a newly created superblock bounded by Seventh, Ninth, I and K Streets NW., immediately adjacent to the D.C. Convention Center. Techworld developer, International Development Inc., is seeking a rezoning from the D.C. Zoning Commission to construct the $300 million high technology trade center and hotel complex on the superblock adjacent to Mt. Vernon Square. Techworld will be a major office-hotel-retail complex. The total site of 165,000 square feet or 3.8 acres includes the entire right-of-way of Eighth Street NW., between I and K Streets. The proposed Techworld design will have over 1 million square feet of office and display space, a 400,000 square foot hotel containing 910 rooms, and 52,000 square feet of retail space for a gross floor area of approximately 1.5 million square feet above ground with additional functional space such as banquet rooms, 100,000 square feet below ground, and three levels of underground parking for 1,300 vehicles. It is to be considered a single building consisting of modular parts grouped around a central open court and interconnected above and below grade. NCPC voted to testify before the D.C. Zoning Commission that although the NCPC staff had serious professional criticism of the Techworld complex that it would recommend that the D.C. Zoning Commission approve the project after due consideration of the staff criticisms which were transmitted with the NCPC testimony. It also recommended that the D.C. Zoning Commission require appropriate height and bulk modifications in connection with the approval of the Techworld Planned

Unit Development application. The NCPC staff determination that the procedure used to measure the maximum permissible heights of the Techworld buildings is incorrect. The D.C. corporation counsel opinioned that the maximum height permissible is 130 feet as opposed to the 110 feet suggested by the NCPC staff.

Criticism of the Techworld project by NCPC staff, historic preservation groups, the Smithsonian Institution, and others concerns the closing of Eighth Street, the narrowing of Eighth Street from 100 to 60 feet, and the erecting of a bridge over Eighth Street at the sixth story level. It is the opinion of these individuals and groups that all these actions will compromise the vista from Mt. Vernon Square and the Carnegie Library to the Smithsonian Museum at the south end of Eighth Street. This is considered an important Federal interest question because the street is part of the original L'Enfant city street plan. It is the only individually designated vista on the list of historic landmarks and historic districts for the National Capital. The other major criticism concerns the bulk of the building complex which will dwarf the historic landmark buildings on Eighth Street axis. Views will be dominated by the 130-foot high, 1.5 million-square-foot Techworld complex which will overpower the architectural features of these two historic landmark buildings.

The developer of Techworld redesigned the massive project after criticisms were raised of his original submission because it proposed two bridges over Eighth Street. The alternative proposal reviewed by NCPC in November included only one bridge over Eighth Street and the widening of the opening on Eighth Street from 60 to 75 feet. The developer indicates that some bridging is absolutely necessary in order to have continuous floor space on the exhibit level. Without the bridge, the maximum floor space achievable is 57,000 square feet. With the addition of one bridge six stores high beginning at the sixth floor level, the developer can achieve 90,000 square feet for those six floors. NCPC received testimony during its public hearing that trade marts require a continuous open floor area of this kind. The Mayor's representative on NCPC indicated that a project of this nature is necessary in order to bring additional business as well as hotel accommodations in the immediate vicinity of the D.C. Convention Center. The majority of the NCPC members felt that the economic benefit to the city of this complex and its proximity to the D.C. Convention Center outweighed the question of perhaps losing this very vital development initiative. It is also their belief that the proposed bridging at the sixth story level is a menas of framing the vista as opposed to ignoring the vista completely. The majority of the NCPC Commissioners also felt that the proposal was a substantial improvement over the original submission and did represent considerable response by the developer to the various criticisms raised by the original plan.

NCPC's testimony before the D.C. Zoning Commission is only advisory, although it is anticipated that the comments will carry great weight and influence with the zoning commission. The D.C. Zoning Commission, it is important to note, will give the final approval for the project and set the limits within which the developer will proceed. This approval will include limitations on the height of

the project. The zoning commission decision in this matter is expected after an extensive hearing record has been prepared and reviewed.

The NCPC is the only Federal agency responsible for commenting on the Federal interest question involved with the Techworld project. The majority of the Commission members felt that the Federal interest in this project extended beyond the question of the vista to the economic benefits of this project to the city. In addition, they felt that the city's substantial financial investment in the D.C. Convention Center should be supported by a project of this kind in the nearby vicinity. The Mayor's representative testified that it would be difficult if not impossible to assemble land of comparable size in downtown as an alternate site for Techworld. Weighing all of these arguments and the benefits of the project to the redevelopment of a very depressed section of downtown Washington, DC, the NCPC felt that the project should go forward with appropriate modifications to be determined by the D.C. Zoning Commission in light of the very thorough technical analysis prepared by the NCPC staff.

On June 21, 1985, the D.C. Zoning Commission granted the planned unit development (PUD), application and established 37 conditions regarding Techworld's use, height, design, employment of minorities, and construction. The Techworld developers objected to many of these conditions and therefore withdrew their PUD zoning application. They decided to proceed with Techworld under normal regulatory zoning limitations which means they would be under no development controls other than those in the original D.C. Council conditions granting the closing of Eighth Street NW.

On January 28, 1986, the D.C. Preservation League filed suit against the developers, several D.C. government officials, and the National Capital Planning Commission. On March 28, 1986, the U.S. Department of Interior filed an action to quiet title to Eighth Street NW. On March 29, 1986, Techworld Hotel Associates filed suit against the preservationist and the Federal Government.

The preservationists and the Federal Government made several arguments challenging the city council's authority to pass the Eighth Street Closing Act. The Federal Government argued that the city council's closing the street violated a provision of the Home Rule Act. The preservationists argued that the council's action was unconstitutional. The preservationists also argued that the developers' decision to withdraw their PUD application violated an implied covenant imposed by the Eighth Street Closing Acts. The preservationists also claim the procedures leading up to the passage of the acts were deficient for failure to follow the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Besides these claims concerning the closing of Eighth Street, the Federal Government argues that the proposed 130 feet height of Techworld violates the Height of Buildings Act. And the preservationists argue that all permits issued by the Mayor in connection with Techworld must conform to the procedures of a local District of Columbia historic preservation law.

Judge William B. Bryant of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia ruled on August 5, 1986, that (1) the Eighth Street Closing Acts (of the D.C. Council) do not violate the

Home Rule Act; (2) that the Eighth Street Closing Acts do not violate the Appointments Clause of the U.S. Constitution; (3) that the Eighth Street Closing Acts contain no implied covenant that Techworld must be developed as a planned unit development; (4) that the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq., does not apply to the Eighth Street Closing; (5) that there is no basis to disturb the corporation counsel's opinion that the Height of Buildings Act, D.C. Code, Sec. 5–405 permits Techworld to be 130 feet in height; (6) and that Techworld is not subject to the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act, D.C. Code, Sec. 5–100 et seq.

The D.C. Preservation League, the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, and the U.S. Department of Interior appealed the U.S. District Court judge's decision. In November 1986, these plaintiffs agreed to drop their appeal when the developer agreed to make the following changes in the project: (1) To reduce the connecting bridge from six stories to four and to reduce the total depth of the bridge from 93 feet to 45 feet; (2) to raise the bottom of the bridge from 64 feet above ground to 88 feet; (3) to increase the width between the two buildings on either side of Eighth Street to 90 feet as opposed to the original 60 feet proposal; (4) to provide an additional $180,000 for landscaping and improvements to the street and sidewalks along Eighth Street from I Street south to the Smithsonian Museum.

At the end of the 99th Congress, a resolution was passed similar to H.J. Res. 734 referred to the House District of Columbia Committee. This resolution approved the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the closing of Eighth Street. This congressional resolution reduced the possibility of a successful appeal of the court case and is believed to have contributed to the preservationist withdrawal of any further court appeals.

4. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND THE MAIN AUDITOR'S BUILDING

The Holocaust Memorial Council was established by an act of Congress in 1980. It's purpose is to plan and construct a permanent memorial museum dedicated to the holocaust. In 1981, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), approved the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over Annex Buildings Numbers 1 and 2 of the Auditor's Building Complex, Independence Avenue and 14th Streets SW., to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council from the General Services Administration (GSA). The NCPC also recommended to the Secretary of Interior that in preparation of site and building plans, that exterior renovations be respectful of existing buildings; that the Holocaust Council develop and accommodate the program for the museum in a manner compatible with future, active public use of the Auditor's Building and Annex 3 and made other recommendations regarding compatibility of use and design.

In early 1985, the Holocaust Memorial Council advised the National Capital Planning Commission that the museum program requirements precluded the use of the Auditor's Building Annexes 1 and 2 and that these buildings have been demolished.

In March 1985, NCPC wrote the Holocaust Council emphasizing the importance of this site adjacent to the National Mall and asked

the council to submit the proposal for the design of the new building to be constructed on the site for NCPC review in a timely manner. In June 1985, the NCPC approved the land use and proposed siting and basic concept of the approximate height, mass, and size of the building under the NCPC's in lieu-of-zoning authority. NCPC requested that the Department of Interior and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, in the preparation of the preliminary site and building plans, continue to refine the design and create a more integrated building design; coordinate with the GSA regarding landscaping; prepare and submit an analysis with alternative solutions to the circulation problems for vehicles and pedestrians; and prepare and submit analysis which identifies excavation methods to be employed to minimize the impacts on the structure of the adjacent Auditor's Building and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The U.S. Fine Arts Commission reviewed a preliminary design submission in May 1985, and found that "The sheer massiveness of the elements * * * tends toward an inhuman scale". The Commission further stated that a smaller building and an accompanying reduction in scale would obviously help mitigate these objectional features."

On June 19, 1985, the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board took the following action with regard to the design submission. "The Historic Preservation Review Board recommends that the applicant continue to restudy and refine the conceptual design for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum to create a human scale both sensitive to the subject it will memorialize and appropriate to the larger context of this historic site of utmost national importance."

The chronology of decisions by numerous governmental agencies with one or more bureaucratic area of review of this project, highlights the need for coordination of review. The December 1984, decision to demolish the buildings transferred from the GSA to the Holocaust Council did not require NCPC, GSA, or congressional approval. Although, the GSA and the NCPC were required to approve the original transfer of the property, NCPC does not have demolition review authority even though it must review transfers of Federal property and new construction. If there is a Federal land-use interest in the transfer of the buildings then it should follow that there is a similar interest in the demolition of the buildings especially those adjacent to the National Mall. As a result of this incident and iniatives by the House District of Columbia Committee, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the NCPC will voluntarily coordinate review of Federal undertakings on the Mall. Legislation is being pursued to amend NCPC's authority to include review and comment on demolition of Federal buildings and District of Columbia public buildings in certain areas of the National Capital region.

5. WASHINGTON-DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT EXPANSION

Washington-Dulles International Airport is experiencing explosive growth and fortunately has a planned capability to accommodate such growth with continued careful planning for this expan-

sion. In 1985-86, the NCPC reviewed almost on a monthly basis some aspects of this expansion submitted by the Federal Aviation Administration.

The list of the projects reviewed give some idea of the scope of changes and expansion occurring at Dulles. In the last 2 years NCPC has reviewed: The new remote parking lot phase II; the Marriott Hotel expansion; two car rental company facilities expansion, the draft master plan update; improvements and access to Route 28; widening of Route 28; the revised master plan, the permanent Midfield Terminal Facilities Design Criteria; and Subarea Plan and Design Guidelines for rental car facilities.

Through all of these reviews the NCPC staff and Commission have stressed the importance of thorough planning that is respectful of the original Sarrinen Master Plan and Design for the airport. NCPC emphasized the importance of a revised master plan to guide the overall expansion of the airport especially major land-use issues. This kind of planning is critical to the ability to anticipate and accommodate the airport's expansion needs. It is expected that the airport will grow from 5 million passengers in 1985 to 16 million by the year 2000 and 40 million passengers when the airport reaches ultimate capacity. NCPC made numerous technical comments and specific recommendations, (too many to mention here) regarding the sections of the revised master plan approved in July 1986.

Generally, NCPC reviews include conformance with the master plan, the comprehensive plan, the environmental impact, historic preservation, and an evaluation of the plan elements presented. The evaluation of a master plan however, is much more detailed. Now that the Washington-Dulles International Airport has been transferred to a regional airport authority, the NCPC will freely share its work, comments and recommendations to the FAA with this new airport authority.

6. WASHINGTON MONUMENT GROUNDS GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

By Presidential Proclamation 1983 was designated the Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America and the German American Tricentennial Commission was established. The Commission recommended that a German-American Friendship Garden be dedicated on the Washington Monument Grounds.

The National Park Service submitted the concept plan to the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), in September 1983, requesting that a small portion of the median strip in the parking lot at the George Washington Monument be used for the floral garden. The Park Service indicated that this concept was consistent with the design element for the grounds at that site.

Over the next 3 years, the NCPC reviewed preliminary site plans and revised preliminary site plan submissions six times and offered numerous recommendations before the final site plan was approved in November 1986. The controversy centered around the fact that this modest proposal through the years began to expand to several proposals which were rejected such as (1) a 1,000 foot long garden; (2) proposals for a dedication stone in the center of the garden. The

stone would be 2¼ feet by 6½ feet flush to the ground; (3) a proposal for inscribed guotations from Johann Wolfgang Goethe and Thomas Jefferson; and (4) a proposal for inscription of 50 donor names. All of these proposals were disapproved.

The final site plan approved in November 1986, for the garden has two smaller dedication stones 3 feet by 1 foot on either side of the garden. The Commission also approved as a temporary measure, not to exceed 5 years, the proposed modifications to the parking entrance and parking lot as a part of the German-American Friendship Garden site, Washington Monument Grounds, 15th Street and Constitution Avenue NW. The garden will be approximately 80 feet wide by 420 feet long and will be divided into two distinct garden areas identical to each other. Each garden area will be approximately 80 feet wide by 200 feet long and will include a fountain. The parking lot will be reduced by approximately 6 to 15 spaces. It is the Commission's desire that the parking lot will be eventually removed when alternative parking is available on or near the Mall. The parking issue will be reviewed in 5 years if proposals for removal of the lot have not been submitted prior to that time.

7. UNION STATION RESTORATION

The Congress through numerous committees and Members in both the House and Senate has had an ongoing interest and involvement in the restoration and adaptive reuse of Union Station even prior to the ill-fated 1976 bicentennial conversion of the station to a national visitor's center. After enormous cost overruns, law suits, and the failure of the visitor's center to attract tourists, it was agreed to make transportation the station's primary function. The congressional enactment of the Union Station Redevelopment Act of 1981 directed the Department of Transportation to develop Union Station with four primary goals. These goals were to: (1) Preserve and restore the exterior facade and other historically and architecturally significant features of the Union Station building; (2) restore the operations of a portion of the Union Station complex as a rail passenger station with ancillary facilities for charter, transit and intercity buses; (3) provide commercial development within the complex that will financially support the continued operations and maintenance of such complex; and (4) allow for the withdrawal of the Federal Government from any active role in the operations, management and financial support of the Union Station complex. The Union Station Redevelopment Corporation (USRC) was created to carry out the mandate of the act.

NCPC staff participated in the consultation process required by the section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This consultation process led to the July 1985, memorandum of agreement between Union Station Redevelopment Corporation, the Federal Railroad Administration, the D.C. Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The agreement set the general standards by which different aspects of the restoration were to be undertaken and established a process for continuing comment as additional design details are developed.

In March 1986, the NCPC approved the final site and building plans for the restoration and renovation of Union Station and for the installation of Amtrak facilities and mezzanines to accommodate developer commercial activities, except for the design of the five new openings in the concourse ceiling connecting to the main hall mezzanine level and the provisions for loading and servicing facilities on the lower level, for which final plans should be resubmitted upon resolution of all details; approves the preliminary site and building plans for the commercial adaptive reuse renovation of Union Station; requests that, in the preparation of final plans for the commercial adaptive reuse renovation of Union Station, the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation (USRC) and its developer include more detailed plans that clearly establish an architectural character for the commercial spaces and facilities that will complement the classical detailing of the landmark building, giving special attention to a number of unresolved design issues.

The Commission commended the USRC for its extraordinary effort to respond to the concerns raised by the various reviewing agencies including NCPC and the Fine Arts Commission during the year long planning process.

NCPC remains concerned about traffic both vehicular and pedestrian circulation in Columbus Circle and the proposed major entrances to Union Station. The Commission recommended in its approval letter that the National Park Service and the D.C. Department of Public Works continue to coordinate with the USRC to resolve access problems and report at the time the final plans are submitted for approval of the commercial and other elements of the adaptive reuse. It is expected that continued cooperation and consultation will result in a successful renovation of this historic property.

8. FORT MCNAIR NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Fort McNair is a designated historic district which has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the National War College Building is a national historic landmark. When the National Capital Planning Commission first reviewed in April 1985, the plans for the construction of a National Defense University Library (NDU) at Fort McNair, the Commission deferred action on the subarea master plan and preliminary site and building plans. NCPC was very concerned that the subarea master plan and project plans proposed development that detracted significantly from the setting of the National Historic Landmark War College Building, and were inconsistent with the basic design concepts of the 1903 McKim, Mead, and White master plan for this historically important post, as well as with several policies of the preservation and historic features elements of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital, with respect to the concept of siting an imposing monumental building perpendicular to the main north-south axis of the post and immediately outside its historic eastern boundary, which would:

(1) Require removing some 400 feet of the brick boundary wall and leaving a broad open frontage of approximately 800 feet in the

panel flanking the parade ground that was intended to be developed with appropriately scaled buildings in the historic plan; and

(2) Severely diminish the role of the War College Building as the dominant terminus to the north-south axial campus plan.

A month later the revised subarea master plan and preliminary site and building plans for the National Defense University Library on the Tempo A and B sites, was approved by the NCPC. In conjunction with the approval, NCPC requested that the Department of the Army complete the updating of the revised master plan for the fort providing for the retention of the east-west axis through the central portion of the fort, consistent with the historic McKim, Mead, and White master plan and submit the revised master plan for Commission approval prior to submission of the final plans for the library/academic center.

The revised proposal was responsive to the previous action of the Commission and included refinements which maintain the pattern established by the McKim, Mead, and White master plan for Fort McNair. In October 1985, NCPC approved the final site and building plans for the NDU facility. The Fine Arts Commission also criticized the original proposal and plans for the NDU facility, but approved the revised final site and building plans. National Historic Preservation Act, section 106 review was initiated by the Department of the Army although not completed before approval was granted for the NDU Library facility. The NDU Library/Academic Center is a part of the fiscal year 1986–90 Federal Capital Improvement Program (FCIP) and needed approval in a timely manner so as to permit the project to proceed during fiscal year 1986, in accordance with the FCIP schedule.

9. NCPC YEAR 2050 STUDY FORUMS

As the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital region, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), sponsored a series of 2050 forums 1985–86 on various related subject areas in order to get an overview of what the future may hold in the next 65 years for the Federal Government at the seat of government and how these changes may impact Federal activities and Federal planning in the Washington area.

A series of knowledgeable speakers made presentations to the NCPC on how technology will change the potential for what the Washington region may become, how demographics and economics will dictate the possible, and how good planning combined with vision might provide for a better quality of life in the year 2050. Subject areas included in these forums were: transportation, communication, energy, environment, population and socioeconomic trends, urban and metropolitan development, and the future role of the Federal Government in the National Capital Region.

Panelists for the 2050 forums included with a wide range of experience and expertise including university professor; CEOs of major U.S. corporation, directors of national research institutes and senior managers in the Federal Government in both the legislative and executive branch.

Observations about which there appeared to be some consensus among this diverse group of experts were that there will be a defi-

nite impact on the region from the inexorable movement to internationalization of every place on earth; that the information/communications technologies now emerging on many fronts will have major impacts on the function and form of our society; that the city of Washington is unique in its role in the arena of human settlements. In this regard one researcher suggested that, "As the internationalization (of the U.S. economy) expands we will almost surely find government more intimately and elaborately involved in promoting, researching, data gathering, negotiating about and regulating international trade, commerce, and business. This is almost a certain area of expansion in the role of the U.S. Government. Being international, it is almost sure to be housed in the Nation's Capital". Several speakers suggested that the future is not always better than the present. One professor said, "Amid the rising tide of innovations and remarkable scientific and technological feats, we cannot help but fear every now and then that the wisdom to meet these new challenges may elude us while we are busy gathering more data and amassing more information".

It was clear form the panels on technology advances that major changes will come from the world of electronics and greater computer advances as applied to communications, information processing, memory storage, etc. These changes are expected to have enormous impact on the work place.

The study was a worthwhile undertaking for the NCPC. Transcripts and summary papers are available. More will be done later with incorporating this information with the long-term focus of the Commission as it assesses and reassesses its priorities and planning assumptions.

P. History of the Office of U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia

During the 99th Congress, committee historian, Nelson Rimensnyder and research assistant, Michelle Cole completed a comprehensive 500-page historical overview entitled, "United States Attorney for the District of Columbia: a History of the Office and Related Local Prosecutorial Authority, 1801-1986." Expectations are that this history document will be issued as a committee print.

The history traces the development and activities of the office of U.S. attorney from its establishment by Congress in 1801 and includes a parallel history of the office of corporation counsel of the District of Columbia. The facts assembled about the more than 60 men and women who have held these important prosecutorial offices led to the conclusion that:

> "The men and women, who have been appointed to these two highest legal offices of the District of Columbia, have been outstanding attorneys, educated in respected accredited law schools, and have served with distinction. Many of these appointees have gone on to appointments to the Federal and District of Columbia benches where they have served as distinguished jurists. Many have been recognized legal scholars who taught the law during their public careers. The biographical information and the public records compiled in this historical study convincingly challenge the uninformed argument that

candidates of lesser quality have been appointed to the office of corporation counsel when compared to appointments made to the office of U.S. attorney."

This historical study is one in a series on the unique constitutional, legal, and political evolution of the District of Columbia to be issued by the committee in the coming years as a contribution to the scholarly research and publication programs associated with the bicentennial period observances of the Constitution of the United States and the United States House of Respresentatives.

RELATED BACKGROUND

This historical study of the development of prosecutorial authority in the District of Columbia was prepared to enhance understanding and provide a factual overview for the ongoing debate over the transfer of an important missing piece of the legislative program began 20 years ago to bring the fullest measure of home rule to the residents of the District of Columbia consistent with constitutional provision. Since 1801, when Congress formally assumed, by act (2 Stat. 106), jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, all major local criminal code violations in the District of Columbia have been prosecuted by the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, an office which dates to the same act assuming jurisdiction in 1801.

Therefore, in the United States, the District of Columbia is the only jurisdiction where local criminal activity is prosecuted by a Federal official appointed by the President of the United States. In other jurisdictions, such criminal activity is prosecuted by the authorities appointed by the officials elected at the State, county or municipal levels. In many jurisdictions these prosecutorial authorities are directly elected by the voters. In fact, there has been an historical public inclination to mandate the direct election of State and local prosecutorial officials, known as attorneys general at the State level, and often as district attorneys or State attorneys at county and municipal levels of government.

Congressional consideration of the transfer of the local prosecutorial functions of the office of U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia was deferred, without prejudice, during enactment of the District of Columbia Court Reorganization Act of 1970, and the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization (Home Rule) Act of 1973. The enormously detailed changes in longstanding Federal-District of Columbia relationships provided in those acts precluded, at the time, the serious and deliberate consideration of proposals to transfer all local prosecutorial authority to elected or appointed District of Columbia officials.

Soon after President Jimmy Carter was sworn into office in 1977, he appointed a District of Columbia task force composed of Members of Congress responsible for District of Columbia affairs, officials from the Carter administration and the District of Columbia government. The D.C. task force was chaired by Vice President Walter Mondale and was established to recommend legislative and other action essential to bring expanded home rule government to the District of Columbia. One of numerous recommendations of that task force advocated the transfer of local prosecutorial author-

ity from the office of U.S. attorney to an attorney general or similar legal officer of the District of Columbia government.

As a result of the Mondale-D.C. task force recommendation on prosecutorial authority, draft legislation was developed under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States and the leadership of the Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. House of Representatives. That draft legislation was introduced as bill H.R. 7988 in the 96th Congress in 1980 and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. On September 23, 1980, the Subcommittee on Judiciary, Manpower and Education held hearings on H.R. 7988 which provided for the transfer of prosecutorial authority and the appointment of local judges by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

In 1983, Mayor Marion S. Barry of the District of Columbia forwarded to Congress a constitution for the "State of New Columbia." This constitution was drafted by a constitutional convention composed of delegates elected by the voters of the District of Columbia pursuant to the authorization contained in an initiative law enacted by the people in 1980. In 1982, the constitutional convention met and drafted the constitution which was subsequently submitted to the voters for their approval. After the voters ratified the constitution, it was forwarded by the Mayor of the District of Columbia to Congress in 1983 as the petitioning instrument calling upon Congress to admit the District of Columbia, excluding certain Federal buildings and lands which would remain the seat of government, as the "State of New Columbia," the 51st star on the "Star-Spangled Banner," flag of the United States.

That constitution provides for an elected Governor and legislature, a judiciary appointed by the Governor with retention elections, and furthermore, provides that, "There shall be an Attorney General appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the House of Delegates, for a term of 4 years. The Attorney General shall be the chief legal officer of the State and shall have responsibility for advising the Governor on legal questions, prosecuting offenders, and representing the State in all legal matters."

The issue of transferring all local prosecutorial functions, with exceptions for very special cases that might have extraordinary Federal interest ramifications, remains important legislative business of the Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 7988 (96th Congress) and its provisions for transfer of prosecutorial authority have been technically refined and have appeared in H.R. 1253 (97th Congress), H.R. 3109 (98th Congress) and H.R. 323 (99th Congress), the latter introduced by Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, the Representative from the District of Columbia. Similar legislation remains priority legislative business of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PART II—STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF COMMITTEE'S LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The overall legislative activities of the House District Committee in the two sessions of the 99th Congress, were as follows:

(1) During the 99th Congress, 47 bills and resolutions were referred to and considered by the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

(2) Thirty-four public hearings and meetings were held by the full committee and its subcommittees. These covered 18 days of hearings and meetings on 18 bills and resolutions which had been referred to them, and 16 days of oversight hearings and meetings on subject matters, areas and agencies within the jurisdiction of the committee.

(3) Eight markup sessions were held by the full District Committee and subcommittees on 10 various pieces of legislation.

(4) During the 99th Congress, 7 bills have been favorably reported by the District Committees to the House; 6 were passed by the House, 5 of which were also passed by the Senate and were approved by the President.

(5) In addition, 3 bills were passed as part of the continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1987 (Public Law 99-500).

(6) In addition to the 47 congressional bills and resolutions introduced in the 99th Congress and considered by the committee, 250 regular or permanent acts of the Council of the District of Columbia were transmitted to the Congress (pursuant to the provisions of the Home Rule Act, Public Law 93-198, approved December 24, 1973, 87 Stat. 774) and were considered by the District Committee during the 30-calendar-day layover period before they became law. Only one house joint resolution of disapproval of such acts was introduced and referred to the committee. This resolution was defeated by the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health. Since the enactment of home rule legislation in 1973, the Congress has approved two resolutions of disapproval of council acts. During the same period 22 resolutions were introduced and heard by the committee.

HEARINGS

Bill No.	Date	Title	Printed Serial No.
H.R. 1479	March 19, 1985	Oversight, Amend the Public Health Service Act	99-1
	April 17, 1985	Oversight, Drug Trafficking in the Washington Metropolitan Area	99-2
	May 22, 1985	Oversight, District of Columbia—Statehood	99-3
	May 29, 1985	Oversight, Potomac River—1985	99-4
H.R. 2639	June 13, 1985	Convey R.F.K. Stadium to the District	99-5
H.R. 2776	June 18, 1985	Convey R.F.K. Stadium to the District	99-5
H.R. 2717	June 26, 1985	Independent Jury System	99-6
H.R. 2946	October 22, 1985	Independent Jury System	99-6
	July 12, 1985	Oversight, Impact of the Elimination of State and Local Tax Deduction	99-7
H.R. 2641	July 15, 1985	District of Columbia Financial Package	99-8
H.R. 2642	July 15, 1985	District of Columbia Financial Package	99-8
H.R. 2643	July 15, 1985	District of Columbia Financial Package	99-8
H.R. 2947	July 15, 1985	District of Columbia Financial Package	99-8
	September 10, 1985	Oversight, Learning Handicapped Delinquents	99-9
H.R. 2050	October 1, 1985	Parole, Jury, and Judicial Bills	99-10
	October 10, 1985		
	October 17, 1985		
	October 22, 1985		
H.R. 3370	October 1, 1985	Parole, Jury, and Judicial Bills	99-10
	October 10, 1985		
	October 17, 1985		

HEARINGS—Continued

Bill No.	Date	Title	Printed Serial No.
H.R. 3560	October 17, 1985	Parole, Jury, and Judicial Bills	99-10
H.R. 3578	October 22, 1985	Parole, Jury, and Judicial Bills	99-10
H.R. 3671	November 7, 1985	Waive Period of Congressional Review for Revenue Bonds	99-11
H.R. 3718	November 13, 1985	Waive Period of Congressional Review for Revenue Bonds	99-11
	November 7, 1985	Oversight, Homeless Americans in the Nation's Capital	99-12
	January 29, 1986	Oversight, Taxi Industry in the Nation's Capital	99-13
H.R. 4028	January 30, 1986	Elimination of the Hatch Act	99-14
	May 13, 1986		
	March 25, 1986	Oversight, Metro Funding Problems	99-15
	April 29, 1986	Oversight, Treatment of Dual Diagnosed Patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital	99-16
	May 1, 1986	Oversight, Federal Role in the Criminal Justice System	99-17
	May 6, 1986		
	June 26, 1986		
H.R. 4479	May 6, 1986	Increase Amount of Federal Payment	99-18
H.R. 325	May 13, 1986	Constitutional and Economic Issues raised by D.C. Statehood	99-19
	June 11, 1986		
	September 30, 1986		
	May 22, 1986	Oversight, Implementation of the Mental Health Services Act—Public Law 98-621	99-20
	June 20, 1986	Oversight, Progress of Compliance with Public Law 94-142	99-21
H.J. Res. 663	July 15, 1986	Disapprove D.C. Council Act 6-170	99-22
	September 23, 1986	Oversight, Drug Problem in Schools and Colleges	99-23

MEETINGS

FULL COMMITTEE

February 2, 1985—Full committee met to organize for the 99th Congress.

June 18, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 2776, Transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium to the District of Columbia. Ordered to be reported to the House as introduced.

October 22, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 2050, H.R. 2946, and H.R. 3578; Board of Parole, Independent Jury System, and Hearing Commissioners in the District of Columbia. Ordered to be reported to the House as introduced (H.R. 3578 amended).

November 13, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 3718, to Waive the Congressional Review Period for Revenue Bonds. Ordered to be reported to the House as introduced.

May 6, 1986—Markup Session held on H.R. 4479, to Increase the amount authorized as the annual Federal payment. Ordered to be reported to the House as introduced.

FISCAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH

March 19, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on H.R. 1479, to amend the Public Health Service Act.

April 17, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on Drug Trafficking in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

May 22, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on Statehood for the District of Columbia.

June 13, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 2639, Transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium to the District of Columbia. Forwarded to the Full committee (amended).

July 12, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on the Impact of the elimination of state and local tax deductions.

July 15, 1985—Hearings held on H.R. 2641, H.R. 2642, H.R. 2643, and H.R. 2947; Reduction of the accumulated deficit of the District, Formula-based annual Federal payment, and Issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia.

September 10, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on Learning Handicapped Delinquents in the District of Columbia.

November 7, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 3671, to Waive the Congressional Revenue period for Revenue Bonds. Forwarded to the Full committee (amended).

January 30, 1986—Hearings held on H.R. 4028, Elimination of the Hatch Act.

April 29, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on the Treatment of Dual Diagnosed Patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

May 1, 1986—Joint Oversight Hearings held on the Federal role in the D.C. Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education.

May 6, 1986—Continued Joint Oversight Hearings on the Federal role in the Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education.

May 13, 1986—Continued Hearings on Statehood and Constitutional Issues raised by Statehood.

May 22, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on Public Law 98-621, St. Elizabeths and the D.C. Mental Health Services Act.

June 11, 1986—Continued Hearings on Statehood for the District of Columbia.

June 20, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on Public Law 94-142, Education for Handicapped Children Act.

June 26, 1986—Concluded Joint Oversight Hearings on the Federal role in the Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education.

July 15, 1986—Markup Session held on H.J. Res. 663, disapproving D.C. Council Act #6-170. Resolution defeated by Subcommittee (rollcall vote of 5 to 2).

September 30, 1986—Concluded Hearings on Statehood and Economic Issues raised by Statehood.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

May 29, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on the State of the Potomac River.

November 11, 1985—Oversight Hearings held on Homeless Americans in the Nation's Capital.

January 29, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on the Taxi Industry in the Nation's Capital.

March 25, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on Metro Funding Problems.

May 13, 1986—Hearings held on H.R. 4028, Elimination of the Hatch Act.

JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION

June 26, 1985—Markup Session held on H.R. 2717, to establish an Independent Jury System in the District of Columbia. Forwarded to the Full committee (amended).

October 1, 1985—Hearings held on H.R. 2050 and H.R. 3370; Board of Parole and Hearing Commissioners in the District of Columbia.

October 10, 1985—Continued Hearings on H.R. 2050 and H.R. 3370.

October 17, 1985—Concluded Hearings on H.R. 2050, H.R. 3370, and H.R. 3560, Board of Parole and Hearing Commissioners in the District of Columbia. Subcommittee Chairman requested further consideration by Full committee (pursuant to Committee rule 3).

May 1, 1986—Joint Oversight Hearings held on the Federal role in the D.C. Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health.

May 6, 1986—Continued Joint Oversight Hearings on the Federal role in the Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health.

June 26, 1986—Concluded Joint Oversight Hearings on the Federal role in the Criminal Justice System, with the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health.

September 23, 1986—Oversight Hearings held on Drug Use and Its Prevention in High Schools and Colleges in the District of Columbia.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Bill No.	House Report No.	Senate Report No.	Title	Public Law No.
H.R. 2050	99-323		Board of Parole for the District	
H.R. 2776	99-176	99-185	Convey R.F.K. Stadium to the District	99-581
H.R. 2855			Broaden the D.C. Mental Health Commission	99-500
H.R. 2946	99-324	99-473	Independent jury system	99-650
H.R. 3578	99-326	99-477	Transfer judicial authority to the District	99-573
H.R. 3592	99-325		Transfer judicial authority to the District	
H.R. 3718	99-372	99-227	Waive the congressional review for revenue bonds	99-216
H.R. 4027			Waive the congressional review for revenue bonds	99-242
H.R. 4479	99-599		Federal payment authorization	99-500
H.J. Res. 734			Approving D.C. Council Act 5-212	99-500

BILLS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH

Bill No.	Author	Title
H.R. 104	Fauntroy	To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the government of the District of Columbia all right, title, and interest to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium vested in the United States.
H.R. 322	do	To convey the District of Columbia Employment Security Building to the District of Columbia and to provide for the payment of a note entered into to finance the construction of such building.
H.R. 324	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to provide autonomy for the District of Columbia government over expenditure of funds derived from revenues of the District of Columbia government.

BILLS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH—Continued

Bill No	Author	Title
H.R. 325	do	To provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.
H.R. 2049	Dellums	To establish a United States Health Service to provide high quality health care and to overcome the deficiencies in the present system of health care delivery.
H.R. 2119	Lowery	To designate the portion of 15th Street, Southwest, Washington, District of Columbia located between Maine and Independence Avenues as "Raoul Wallenberg Avenue."
H.R. 2639	Fauntroy	To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia.
H.R. 2640	do	To convey the District of Columbia Employment Security Building to the District of Columbia.
H.R. 2641	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to authorize a Federal contribution to reduce the accumulated deficit of the District, to modify limitations on District taxing authority, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2642	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act, to establish a formula-based annual Federal payment, to require the District to budget to offset any deficit occuring in its general fund and for other purposes.
H.R. 2643	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to facilitate the issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia.
H. Con. Res. 161	do	A concurrent resolution relating to drug trafficking in the Washington metropolitan area.
H.R. 2855	do	To amend the District of Columbia Code to broaden the composition of the District of Columbia Commission on Mental Health.
H.R. 2947	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to facilitate the issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia.
H.R. 2986	Bliley	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to facilitate the issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3052	Fauntroy	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to facilitate the issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia, to establish a formula-based annual Federal payment authorization, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3516	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to facilitate the issuance of bonds and notes by the District of Columbia, and to authorize a formula-based annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia.
H.R. 3671	do	To waive the period of congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts and bills authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds.
H.R. 3796	do	To eliminate Federal coverage concerning the political activities of District of Columbia government employees and to authorize the District of Columbia Council to enact legislation regarding the political activities of such individuals.
H.R. 4028	do	To eliminate Federal coverage concerning the political activities of District of Columbia government employees and to authorize the District of Columbia Council to enact legislation regarding the political activities of such individuals.
H.R. 4050	Parris	District of Columbia Correctional Reorganization Act of 1986.
H.J. Res. 663	Dannemeyer	To disapprove the action of the District of Columbia Council approving the Prohibition of Discrimination in the Provision of Insurance Act of 1986.
H.J. Res. 734	Parris	Approving of the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the "Closing of a Portion of 8th Street, N.W., and the Public Alleys in Square 403 Act of 1984.

BILLS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Bill No.	Author	Title
H.R. 325	Fauntroy	To provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.
H.R. 2119	Lowery	To designate the portion of 15th Street, Southwest, Washington, District of Columbia, located between Maine and Independence Avenues as "Raoul Wallenberg Avenue."
H.R. 3170	Dellums	To increase the rate of compensation of citizen members of the National Capital Planning Commission from $100 per day to the daily equivalent of the rate established for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule, and to establish the responsibilities of such Commission relating to demolitions.
H.R. 3478	do	To provide for improvements in the local planning process in the District of Columbia and for the transfer of certain local planning activities to the government of the District of Columbia to increase the rate of compensation payable to citizen members of the National Capital Planning Commission, and to establish the responsibilities of such commission relating to demolitions.
H.R. 4028	Fauntroy	To eliminate Federal coverage concerning the political activities of District of Columbia government employees and to authorize the District of Columbia Council to enact legislation regarding the political activities of such individuals.
H.J. Res. 734	Parris	Approving of the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the "Closing of a Portion of 8th Street, N.W., and the Public Alleys in Square 403 Act of 1984.

BILLS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION

Bill No.	Author	Title
H.R. 323	Fauntroy	To establish an Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, to transfer prosecutorial authority for local offenses and custodial responsibility for prisoners convicted of local offenses to the District of Columbia government, to provide for the local appointment of the judges of the District of Columbia courts, and for other purposes.
H.R. 325	do	To provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.
H.R. 1710	Roybal	To remove maximum hiring ages and mandatory retirement ages for selected Federal employees not covered by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.
H.R. 2050	Dymally	To give to the Board of Parole for the District of Columbia exclusive power and authority to make parole determinations concerning prisoners convicted of violating any law of the District of Columbia, or any law of the United States applicable exclusively to the District.
H.R. 2051	do	To change the appointment process for judges of District of Columbia courts, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2052	do	To establish an Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia and to transfer prosecutorial authority for local offenses and custodial responsibility for prisoners convicted of local offenses to the District of Columbia government.
H.R. 2641	Fauntroy	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to authorize a Federal contribution to reduce the accumulated deficit of the District, to modify limitations on District taxing authority, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2642	do	To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government Reorganization Act, to establish a formula-based annual Federal payment, to require the District to budget to offset any deficit occurring in its general fund, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2717	Dymally	To establish an independent jury system for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
H. Con. Res. 161	Fauntroy	A concurrent resolution relating to drug trafficking in the Washington metropolitan area.

BILLS REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION—Continued

Bill No	Author	Title
H.R. 2856	do	To authorize the District of Columbia Council to establish the jurisdictional limit for the small claims branch of the superior court, to provide permanent authority for hearing commissioners in the District of Columbia courts, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3370	Dymally	To require criminal prosecutions concerning violations of the laws of the District of Columbia to be conducted in the name of the District, to provide permanent authority for hearing commissioners in the District of Columbia courts, to modify certain procedures of the District Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and for other purposes.
H.R. 4050	Parris	District of Columbia Correctional Reorganization Act of 1986.

Special Reports

April 1985—Home Rule Act, as amended.
Committee Print. Serial No. S–1.

April 15, 1985—Proposed amendments to the District of Columbia Statehood Constitution.
Committee Print. Serial No. S–2.

April 25, 1985—U.S. Investments and Bank Loans in South Africa. Staff Report.
Committee Print. Serial No. S–3.

November 1985—Overview of Historic Preservation Programs and Agencies in the National Capital Region. Staff Study.
Committee Print. Serial No. S–4.

PART III—LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY OF REPORTED DISTRICT COMMITTEE BILLS

A. Federal Payment Increase

The committee reported to the House floor H.R. 4479, a bill to increase the authorized Federal payment to $444,500,000, but did not bring it up for consideration. (H. Report 99–599). Congress later appropriated this amount as the Federal payment for fiscal year 1987.

BACKGROUND

Each year Congress appropriates a Federal payment to the District of Columbia to compensate it for Service rendered and revenues denied owing to the extraordinary impact of the Federal presence. The payment has been made, uninterrupted, for nearly two centuries. The 1973 Home Rule Act, as amended, authorizes a payment of $425,000,000, in Sec. 502. H.R. 4479 would change the $425 million to $444.5 million.

The President's budget, submitted to Congress in January 1986, called for an annual Federal payment of $444.5 million. In March 1986, he submitted appropriations bill language to the Speaker which would cut the Federal payment by the $20,000,000 which was appropriated in advance during 1985 for fiscal year 1987 for use by the District in constructing a new prison in the District.

The Senate adopted the fiscal year 1987 D.C. appropriations bill (H.R. 5175), using the figure $444.5 million, rejecting the President's request for the reduction. The House had used a lower figure, awaiting a bill to increase the authorization level, but it was clear from floor debate language by the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia that the President's request was being rejected. He said, "The $20 million for prison construction was appropriated in fiscal year 1986 and became law in a bill signed by the President. We see no need to reappropriate that amount since the appropriation language states that it is to remain available until expended. The committee fully expects the $20 million appropriated in fiscal year 1986 to be made available to the District . . ."

The fiscal year 1987 appropriation for the District of Columbia, using the $444.5 million figure, was adopted by Congress as part of the continuing resolution, H.J. Res. 738. Language in the conference report (H. Report 99-1005 is on page H 10653 of the daily Record of October 15, 1986).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The appropriation (H.R. 5175) passed the House July 24, 1986 (H. Report 99-675). Passed the Senate Aug. 12, 1986 (S. Report 99-367) H.J. Res. 738 passed Oct. 17, 1986 (Conference Report 99-1005) (Public Law 99-591).

B. Transfer of RFK Stadium

Congress passed a bill (H.R. 2776) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia and to lease the land surrounding the stadium and under the stadium to the District for 50 years. The transfer and lease would be at no cost to the District. The President signed the bill into law. (Public Law 99-581).

HISTORY

Construction of the stadium was authorized by the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957. In 1960, the District of Columbia Armory Board issued 20-year revenue bonds at an annual interest rate of 4.2 percent, which was to be payable on December 1, 1979. RFK Stadium was constructed in 1961 at a cost of $19.8 million.

Plans for the stadium predicted that revenues earned would be sufficient to cover the operating and maintenance costs. The Stadium Act provided that the District government would advance funds if the principal and interest payments could not be met due to insufficient revenue, and the District would be reimbursed for any of the advanced amounts.

As it turned out, stadium revenue was never enough to meet the annual interest payments or to redeem the bonds. The District, through its annual budget, became the main source for interest payments, totaling approximately $12.8 million, and nothing was paid on the principal until fiscal year 1978.

The D.C. appropriations bills for fiscal years 1978 and 1979 provided the $19.8 million to retire the bonds—half from Federal funds and half from local funds.

Before the passage of H.R. 2776, the National Park Service administered the stadium by contract whereby the D.C. Armory Board operated the stadium and the United States Park Police provided law enforcement, security and traffic management services on a reimbursable basis.

The new law contains conditions that the property will be used only for stadium purposes and for providing recreational facilities, open space or public outdoor recreation opportunities. If the District violates the conditions of the transfer, the property reverts to the United States.

SENATE AMENDMENT

H.R. 2776 as it passed the House provided for ownership of title by the District, but a Senate amendment, agreed to by the House, changed that to a 50-year lease of all ground. Title is to the stadium building only.

PROTECTION FOR BONDHOLDERS AND LESSEES

A letter to Senator Mark O. Hatfield, in the committee file on H.R. 2776, proposes language to protect future bondholders and any long-term lessees (such as teams) in case the property reverts to the Federal Government. Other letters to Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., suggest amendments, some of which were adopted.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In the 99th Congress the first version of the bill was H.R. 104 and then H.R. 2639 and H.R. 2776. Hearings held in the House on June 13 and 18, 1985, were printed (serial No. 99-5) and contain a map and transcripts of subcommittee and full committee markups. House Report 99-176. Passed House June 24, 1985, by voice vote. Senate Report 99-185. Passed Senate amended October 16, 1986. The House accepted the Senate amendment on October 16, 1986. Approved October 29, 1986. Public Law 99-581.

C. District of Columbia Judicial Efficiency and Improvement Act of 1986

H.R. 3578 (H. Report 99-326) was a bill to provide permanent authority for hearing commissioners in the District of Columbia courts, to modify certain procedures of the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission and the District of Columbia Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and for other purposes.

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs amended the bill. It deleted section 2 of the House version, which would have required the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to compile and make available an annual report on certain prosecutorial statistics.

The Senate amendment charges the chief judge of the superior court and the board of judges with appointment and discipline responsibility regarding hearing officers. Further, reflecting a House/

Senate compromise, hearing commissioners would be appointed for 4 years. Moreover, presently appointed hearing commissioners are automatically reappointed for a 4-year term. The Senate amendment also requires the chief judge of the superior court, in consultation with the city council, representatives of the D.C. Bar and other interested parties, to conduct a study of the system and report its findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of Congress (including the Committee on the District of Columbia) within 1 year of the measure's adoption.

The House bill allowed a judge to request a recommendation from the D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure to be appointed as a senior judge. The Senate limited the time during which this request can be made to 1 year following retirement.

The House bill required future executive officers of the court to become a resident of the District of Columbia within 90 days. The Senate amendment increased that period to 180 days.

The Senate amendment also provided that judges in both D.C. courts will receive 100 percent of the salary of Federal judges, instead of 90 percent as provided in present law.

The Senate also revised the House bill regarding the service of retired judges as senior judges of both the superior court and court of appeals. The amendment requires the Disabilities and Tenure Commission, which reviews the suitability of a retired judge to serve as senior judge, to review senior judges every 4 years, except for judges who are 74 or above; they are to be reviewed every 2 years. Also, the Senate amendment provides that senior judges are to be compensated at the same daily rate as active judges. This provision allows senior judges to be paid at the same rate for the same amount of work.

On the floor, the Senate amended a section which it previously deleted in subcommittee, to remove the chief judge of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia circuit from a panel which selects the board of trustees of the Public Defenders Service. By law, there are two Federal judges on that panel. Under present law that panel is chaired by the Chief Judge of the Federal Court of Appeals, even though the Public Defenders Office handles few Federal cases. This compromise amendment designates the chief judge of the District of Columbia of Appeals as the presiding officer of that panel.

On October 3, 1986, the Senate passed H.R. 3578 as amended and forwarded the bill to the House. On October 10, 1986, the House, by unanimous consent, passed H.R. 3578 as amended. On October 28, 1986, the President signed the bill into law, Public Law 99-573.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JURY SYSTEM ACT

H.R. 2946 allows the D.C. Superior Court to establish an independent jury system for the local trial court. Under present law, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia is charged with running a single jury selection system for both the local and Federal courts. This bill cuts the umbilical cord between the two courts and provides specific guidelines for the creation and general management of a local jury system. Moreover, it allows the superior court to implement a 1-day/one-trial jury system. Under this

system, jurors would serve for only 1 day or for only one trial, regardless of its duration. The present system requires jurors to serve 2 weeks, regardless of their selection for a trial. Thus, individuals are often required to take leave from their employment for 2 weeks without ever serving on a jury. The new jury system promises to be much more efficient.

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs adopted one amendment to H.R. 2946 in the new section 11-1905 of the D.C. Code as proposed in the House passed version of the bill. The amendment deletes the words "individuals who submit their names to the court for inclusion on the master juror list," and subsection (c) which would require the court to publish annual notice of the ability of citizens to submit their names for inclusion on the master juror list. It would eliminate the ability of individuals to volunteer to be added to the master jury list of the court.

The Senate passed H.R. 2946 on October 18, 1986. The House passed this bill as amended on that same date. The President signed the bill into law on November 14, 1986, as Public Law 99-650.

D. To Amend the District of Columbia Code To Broaden the Composition of the District of Columbia Commission on Mental Health (H.R. 2855)

On June 25, 1985, Fiscal Affairs and Health Subcommittee Chair, Walter E. Fauntroy, introduced H.R. 2855, to amend the District of Columbia's code to broaden the composition of the District of Columbia Commission on Mental Health. Under the new law, the D.C. Mental Health Commission would be expanded to include health care professionals who are psychiatrists, Ph.D. psychologists, M.S.W. social workers, or individuals in the field of nurse psychiatry, practicing in the District of Columbia, who were solely appointed to the eight member commission.

The legislation came about as the result of lobbying efforts on the part of the American Association for the Advancement of Psychology, and following a compromise negotiated by committee staff with the American Psychiatric Association.

During the month of October 1986, H.R. 2855 was amended to exclude all but psychiatrist and Ph.D. psychologist licensed by the District of Columbia and was included as Amendment No. 114, as a part of the continuing appropriations resolution for fiscal year 1987, on October 18, 1986. In the agreement reached, the Senate accepted the House version with aforementioned exclusions. No changes were made during the conference and H.R. 2855 became law with the signing of the continuing appropriations resolution by President Reagan.

E. Attempted Veto of Council Act

In the 99th Congress only one attempt was made to veto legislation passed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The council has passed Act 6-170 to prevent insurance companies from denying coverage to a person on the basis of an AIDS screening test. The council relied on evidence that the screening tests merely detected

exposure to the probable causative agent of AIDS. The tests are not good for predicting who will develop AIDS, they believed.

Members of Congress who disagreed with the council introduced veto resolutions in the House and Senate. A hearing was held on H.J. Res. 663, a veto resolution, before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health of the House Committee on the District of Columbia on July 15, 1986. The subcommittee rejected the veto resolution on a roll call vote of 5 to 2, allowing the District Act 6-170 to become law at a later date.

Testimony from witnesses defending the District action—and Members agreeing with them—stated that council Act 6-170 does not violate any of the three principles that have been used by the committee in evaluating council acts:

1. Has the action by the city, with regard to D.C. Act 6-170, exceeded the powers delegated to it under the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended, Public Law 93-198 (Home Rule Act)?

2. Has the District of Columbia government, on the face of D.C. Act 6-170, clearly violated any constitutional principle?

3. Has the District of Columbia government interfered in a Federal issue or obstructed the Federal interest?

Testimony supporting a congressional veto included arguments such as:

1. Insurance companies use tests for high blood pressure to detect potential heart problems and should be allowed to use the AIDS screening test.

2. The council act "discriminates in favor of a population practicing unhealthy and immoral habits."

3. Insurance companies will stop doing business in the District of Columbia or raise their rates for everyone.

The council act became law after the 30-day congressional layover period on August 7, 1986.

Additional efforts to repeal or nullify the council act were made, unsuccessfully. They included: The Senate voted 53 to 41 to accept Senator Helms' amendment SP 2257 vetoing D.C. Act 6-170 as an amendment to H.J. Res. 668 increasing the statutory limit on the public debt. The amendment was later dropped. The Senate adopted a Helms amendment to H.J. Res. 738, the fiscal year 1987 continuing resolution for appropriations. The amendment was later dropped. Senator Helms offered an amendment to H.R. 5484, Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education and Control Act, vetoing the council act.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED

H.R. 2050—Board of Parole for the District.[1]

H.R. 3592—Transfer Judicial Authority to the District.[2]

H.R. 3718—Waive the Congressional Review for Revenue Bonds 99-216.[1]

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[1] See Chairman's Summary Statements (Pg. 1) for related Matter.

[2] See Legislative Summary of Reported District Committee Bills (Pg. 44).

PART IV—OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

A. Federal Role in the Criminal Justice System in the District of Columbia

On May 1, 6 and June 26, 1986 the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education and the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health held joint oversight hearings on the Federal role in the District of Columbia criminal justice system.

Numerous witnesses testified at these hearings including Hon. Arlen Specter, U.S. Senator from the State of Pennsylvania; Hon. Marion S. Barry, Mayor, District of Columbia; Joseph E. DiGenova, U.S. attorney for the District; David A. Clarke, chairman, D.C. City Council; Wilhelmina J. Rolark, chairperson, D.C. City Council Committee on the Judiciary; Gladys W. Mack, chairman, D.C. Parole Board; Chief Judge William C. Pryor, D.C. Court of Appeals; Acting Chief Judge George H. Goodrich; Hon. Fred B. Ugast, the presiding judge of criminal division, D.C. Superior Court [1]; and Maurice T. Turner, Jr., chief of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department.

The District of Columbia criminal justice problems are attributed to several factors. Statutorily, authority over the system is shared between the Federal and local governments. The Federal government controls the prosecution function through the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. Of note, cases brought against individuals to criminal violations of District laws are brought by the U.S. attorney in the name of the United States. The District government controls areas such as police functions and certain corrections functions, which have been delegated to the District government from the U.S. attorney. This bifurcated system seemingly impacts on the District government's ability to develop and implement comprehensive plans and policies.

Additionally, the District of Columbia is territorially land locked. Hence, the Federal Government, prior to home rule, built the District's prison in Lorton, Virginia in order to meet its land based needs. With these facilities overcrowded and new prison space required, the District must now decide where to build a new prison. This problem is exacerbated by the District's high incaceration rate and the high number of drug related offenses. In 1985, there were 42,000 arrests and 9,500 drug related criminal offenses.

Finally, because the system's responsibility is shared and historically, the Federal Government, prior to 1975, controlled and administered the District of Columbia, financial responsibility for a new prison remains a major consideration.

These hearings sought to examine this panoply of policy and budget issues and specifically examined the responsiveness and interplay of certain local and Federal agencies.

B. Hearings on Drug Use and Its Prevention in High Schools and Colleges in the District of Columbia

For the past several years, the committee has had a special interest in the use, abuse, and sale of drugs in the District of Columbia.

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[1] Since these hearings, Judge Ugast has been selected and is presently serving as the chief judge of the D.C. Superior Court.

During the later part of the 98th Congress and throughout the 99th, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health and the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education held oversight hearings into the extent to which illicit drugs were being used and sold on the streets of the District of Columbia and in junior highs, high schools, and colleges.

On Tuesday, September 23, 1986, the Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education of the Committee on the District of Columbia held an oversight hearing on drug use and its prevention in high schools in the District of Columbia. Representatives from the District's law enforcement agencies, District of Columbia public schools as well as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control testified as to the depth and breadth of drug use and abuse on college campuses. In response to questioning, the witnesses stated that they felt they were losing the battle against drug abuse on our local and national campuses.

Also during the question and answer period, it was pointed out that there was a vast disparity between what the Congress sought for education and prevention and what was sought by the White House. The House of Representatives requested $350 million for fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989 or $70 million per State. While the White House was seeking $3 million or $60,000 per State.

The focus of the hearing was on a real and vital issue in the mind of the American people, that is the sale, use, and abuse of controlled substances. However, a report issued by the National Institute of Mental Health of a 10-year study entitled, "Drug abuse among American high school students, college students and other young adults, national trends through 1985", clearly indicated that young America is moving away from the use and abuse of controlled substances and toward an increase in the use and abuse of alcohol. The 10-year study conducted for the National Institute for Mental Health by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research concluded that the drug of choice for the majority of those surveyed was alcohol, which is on the rise, according to the researchers.

C. The Potomac River—1985, an Overview of the Progress of River Cleanup Efforts and Recreational Safety Issues

In the mid-1970's there was growing concern among area officials and residents over Potomac River pollution and water supply problems. In 1976, the District of Columbia Committee held hearings to determine what could be done to achieve workable solutions to these problems.

Witnesses testifying during the 1976 hearing stated Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia did not accept mutual responsibilities in the oversight of the Potomac. As a result, their independent actions multiplied the degree of disarray—frustrating a coordinated, cooperative effort to solve the problems.

On May 29, 1985, the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs held the first comprehensive hearing in 10 years on the state of the Potomac River. The purpose of the hearing was to review the progress made by the Federal Government and area jurisdictions in solving water quality and supply

problems, and provide a forum for airing ideas to solve a relatively new problem facing authorities—escalating recreational safety problems on the Potomac.

Witnesses testified significant progress had been made on the water supply issue. The Army Corps of Engineers announced that the region had developed water management techniques to coordinate upstream Potomac River reservoirs in West Virginia with reservoirs in Maryland and Virginia so that water supply needs of the Washington metropolitan area are now adequate through the year 2030.

The experts also testified to the substantial progress made in water pollution cleanup efforts and stressed that constant work on abatement programs is required to maintain the decade of progress. They also noted more comprehensive programs were needed to address new water pollution problems caused by algae blooms and the hydrilla.

All the witnesses agreed the improvements in water quality and quantity over the past 10 years were attributable to greater Federal leadership, greater recognition of the mutual problems and responsibilities, and greater cooperation among all levels of government in the metropolitan area.

In the area of recreational safety the witnesses were quick to point out that a cleaner river has made it more attractive for recreational use and that, ironically, has led to increased river related deaths and accidents.

Unfortunately, increased recreational usage has not been accompanied by increased personnel to monitor river activities. That, coupled with a lack of clear coordination among local jurisdictions and the National Park Service in river rescue operations, has hindered the efficient operation of river safety and enforcement efforts.

At the hearing, film footage was aired showing a daring attempt by the aviation section of the U.S. Park Police to rescue boaters from a particularly hazardous area of the Potomac between Chain Bridge and Great Falls. Park Police used a "Billy Pugh net" in the rescue attempt which was introduced to safety officials in the Washington area by a District of Columbia Committee-sponsored demonstration of the net following the Air Florida crash in 1982.

One of the rescued boaters, an enlisted man in the U.S. Army stationed at Ft. Myer, later testified before the committee about the need to increase public awareness of the hazards of certain segments of the river. He was new to the area, unaware of the dangers of the Potomac and advocated increased public education.

The Army Corps of Engineers discussed the dangerous rapids and hydraulic roller effect caused by the Little Falls Dam which has been responsible for many of the accidental drownings. The corps announced their intention to place concrete filled bags in the river just past the dam's spillover to eliminate much of the hydraulic roller effect. That effort was begun in the summer of 1985. In addition, large warning buoys were placed above the dam to warn recreational boaters of the danger ahead.

The National Park Service testified they believe accident prevention can best be achieved through increased public education efforts and better coordination of Park Service and local government

resources. In addition, they have agreed to place warning signs at canoe entry points and large billboard signs along the river to warn of the impending dangers.

At the request of the subcommittee chairman, the Park Service and the local jurisdictions agreed to meet to formulate a water safety agreement which would outline uniform procedures for river rescue operations and communications. As a result, the National Park Service and the local jurisdictions signed the "Potomac River Safety Multi-Agency Agreement" in October 1985, which ensures that the local jurisdictions and the Federal Government will have clear guidelines in this area.

D. Quality and Reliability of Taxi Service in the Nation's Capital

On January 29, 1986, in response to serious questions raised by residents, visitors, taxi drivers and the media about the quality of taxi service in the nation's capital, the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs held an oversight hearing to examine the quality and reliability of that service.

Over the years, taxi service in the District of Columbia has deteriorated at an alarming rate. Complaints about service included overcharging, refusal to transport, the dilapidated conditions of the cabs, communication problems with drivers and public safety considerations.

In November 1975 a local television station aired an investigative series alleging graft and corruption in the District's Taxi Safety Inspection Program. The series alleged payoffs, inadequate security and supervision in inspection stations, and black market sale of inspection stickers.

Given the unique nature of taxi service in the nation's capital, the District of Columbia Committee has had a longstanding interest in the service provided. Over the years the Committee has conducted hearings and issued reports on problems in the industry. In researching taxicab practices and regulation for this hearing, Committee staff found that almost all individuals they talked to were in agreement that better regulation of the taxi system was sorely needed and long overdue.

During the hearing testimony was received from District of Columbia government officials, a taxicab association, taxicab fleet operators and independent drivers. The cited fragmented regulatory control and the inability to replace the zone fare system with meters as the chief problems plaguing the industry.

All concurred that the restriction in the annual District of Columbia appropriations bill, prohibiting the installation of meters in District of Columbia taxicabs, contributed to the problems in service—especially the drivers' refusal to make certain trips and their ability to make higher income by staying in particular areas.

D.C. Council member, Betty Ann Kane testified that the D.C. Council conducted a complete study of the problems with taxicab service in the District of Columbia and passed legislation, the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1984, to better coordinate oversight of the industry. Council member Kane also stated she believed Congress should rescind the annual

appropriations rider prohibiting meters so the issue of fare computation can be fully debated at the local level.

The subcommittee believed the city council legislation was a step in the right direction but also felt many critical issues remained unresolved by the legislation. Whether or not to impose stricter standards for taxicab drivers, whether or not to restrict the number of cabs in the city and whether or not to require meters instead of the current zone system in setting fares were all issues needing expeditious resolution. Through these hearings, the subcommittee sought to expedite, assist and add depth to the reform underway and air suggestions for long-range solutions.

At the end of the hearing a commitment was made by subcommittee members to remove the rider prohibiting meters from the House District of Columbia appropriations bill. The prohibition had been in place since 1933.

Members of the subcommittee contacted the members of the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee to discuss the rider. They informed them of the D.C. Council's passage of legislation to reorganize, consolidate and improve taxicab regulatory control, of the overall industry sentiment against the meter prohibition, and of the Mayor's support for removal of the rider and encouraged them to give those facts great weight in their review of the matter.

The subcommittee members were successful in persuading their colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to remove the rider and in July 1986, Congress passed the House District of Columbia appropriations bill without the rider.

E. Metro Funding Problems

Since 1960, when President Eisenhower signed the National Capital Transportation Act establishing a Federal commitment to develop a coordinated transportation system for the National Capital region, the Federal Government has worked closely with local area governments to build a first class metrorail system.

In 1969, Congress passed the National Capital Transportation Act which outlines the initial financing plan to construct Metro. In 1979, Congress passed the National Capital Transportation Act Amendments (commonly referred to as Stark-Harris) authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to make annual Federal contributions through 1989, to ensure completion of the system.

In their fiscal year 1987 budget request, the Reagan administration backed away from the longstanding Federal commitment to provide Federal funding to build Metro by refusing to include funds already authorized under Stark Harris. In addition, the administration refused to release authorized and appropriated fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 Metro construction funds. They maintained that budget constraints and implementation of the Gramm-Rudman budget legislation required a reassessment of spending priorities.

On March 25, 1986, the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs conducted this oversight hearing to examine the Reagan administration's sudden refusal to budget and release appropriated funds for the completion of the metro system.

The Committee on the District of Columbia has primary responsibility for the oversight of Metro and many of the legislative matters associated with it. Over the years extensive hearings on Metro have been held, and authorizing legislation has been reported out of committee and passed by the Congress. The administration's sudden action to eliminate Federal funding for Metro, therefore, required careful committee review.

All the witnesses testifying before the subcommittee agreed Metro has been a glowing success story. The Nation's capital and the region have derived enormous benefits from the metrorail system. Metro has been essential for the continued and effective performance of the functions of the U.S. Government, the welfare of the District of Columbia and the orderly growth and development of the National Capital region.

Witnesses also stressed that Metro and the surrounding local jurisdictions have worked extremely hard to make Metro a successful transportation network. They noted all the governments of the metropolitan area, including two States and the District of Columbia, have consistently met their financial obligations to this unique regional rail system and stated completion of this system requires the Federal Government to honor its longstanding commitment.

Metro officials, business executives, local government leaders and a former Secretary of Transportation all agreed that abrogation of this commitment by terminating funding at this critical construction juncture would jeopardize the long supported fully regional system approach to constructing Metro. They stated the Fourth Annual Interim Capital Construction Contributions Agreement (ICCA-IV), which earmarks the remaining Stark-Harris authorization and local contributions to complete the 89-mile system, was a carefully crafted document with all regions working closely with the Department of Transportation to address all relevant concerns.

Local government leaders stressed that if construction cannot go forward as planned, a substantial portion of the Green Line—designed to serve one of the most transit dependant sections of the system—would remain unbuilt, and portions of the other lines would remain incomplete.

All testified that the regional system approach recognized that each jurisdiction shared in the costs and should, therefore, share in the benefits as well. They stated keeping the Federal commitment would ensure that the projects will proceed quickly and efficiently, while maintaining the commitment to the local governments and their citizens which have contributed almost $1 billion to build the system.

The subcommittee strongly recommended to administration officials that the Federal Government honor its commitment to provide the Federal share committed under the ICCA-IV necessary to complete construction of the 89-mile metrorail system, and release the fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 Federal construction funds appropriated by Congress and signed into law by the President.

In addition, subcommittee members made strong recommendations to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to reject the administration's proposal to eliminate Metro funding, and continue to provide funds in its annual approprations bills adequate to ensure completion of the system. They also recommended

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the committees take steps to ensure release of already appropriated moneys being withheld by the administration.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation recommended a $217 million appropriation for Metro in fiscal year 1987 and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee recommended $185 million. In conference, the members agreed to a fiscal year 1987 funding level of $201 million.

F. To Amend the Public Health Service Act to Clarify the Meaning of Least Restrictive Setting for the Mentally Ill (H.R. 1419)

On March 19, 1985, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health held oversight hearings concerning the effect H.R. 1419 would have on the District of Columbia/St. Elizabeths Hospital public mental health law. H.R. 1419, which would amend the Public Health Service Act to clarify the meaning of least restrictive setting for the mentally ill, and if passed by Congress and signed into law by the President, the legislation would have profound and far reaching effects on the deinstitutionalization of mental health patients by requiring state and local governments to have in place, in the local community, an optimum therapeutic setting before a patient could be outplaced from a State Mental Health Institution. The legislation was introduced by Representative Stewart McKinney of Connecticut. Mr. McKinney is the ranking Republican member of the full committee.

Testifying before the committee were leading experts in the field of mental health. It was their considered opinion that H.R. 1419 would have a real and substantive effect on decreasing the number of patients who when outplaced from State institutions wind up as part of the growing population of homeless Americans. No action was taken on H.R. 1419 by the appropriate House subcommittee.

This hearing was part of a series of hearings the full committee has held on the subject of deinstitutionalization since November 1981.

G. Drug Trafficking in the Washington Metro Area (H. Con. Res. 161 and H. Con. Res. 397)

Few areas of concern gripped the second half of the 99th Congress as did the supposed U.S. drug problem. Taking their lead from the administration, the House and Senate passed legislation as far reaching as any ever introduced. Bills calling for the death penalty for certain distribution related crimes, to other bills, demanding some form of nationwide drug use testing passed the House and Senate and without much change during conference became law on October 27, 1986, when President Reagan signed the omnibus drug bill.

During the latter part of the 98th Congress, Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health chairman, Walter E. Fauntroy, instructed committee staff to begin an investigation into the scope and pattern of interstate drug trafficking in the metro area of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. In preparation for the hearing, committee staff spent 700 to 800 hours researching, interviewing, and investigating the range and scope of the problem. Oral and

written testimony was taken from the chiefs of police from Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties; District of Columbia Chief Maurice Turner; street law enforcement agents; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the FBI; the Department of the Treasury; and from U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, Joseph diGenova.

Present for the hearing were Representatives Fauntroy, subcommittee chair's Barnes, Dymally, and Parris. Also present were Representatives Charles Rangel and Benjamin Gilman, chairman and ranking Republican respectively of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

The findings were as follows:

1. The distribution of narcotics is a Washington metro areawide problem, yielding an estimated annual nontaxable income of $1.5 billion. This estimate is based on national and local law enforcement statistics and statistics kept by drug treatment centers.

2. Our suburban communities have become the centers for the manufacturing of PCP, the slicing and cutting of heroin and cocaine, and the packaging of marijuana, with the city streets of our Nation's Capital being used as pick up and delivery points.

3. The use of narcotics both at the addictive and recreational level is areawide and crosses all ethnic, social and economic boundaries. It is less visible in the suburbs only because of the lack of street corners and gathering locations and not because of a lesser degree of addiction and use.

4. At present, and for reasons still under investigation, there exists a serious disparity between the sentences handed down by the Federal courts in the District of Columbia and Federal courts in the surrounding jurisdictions. It was the considered opinion of the representatives from all of those law enforcement agencies testiying at our hearing, that this disparity is widely known among drug dealers and may well be a major contributing factor to the use of the streets of the District of Columbia as drug distributing locations.

5. There exists a real and present need for a centralized drug chemical laboratory for analysis of drugs confiscated in arrests. The analysis would be used in the prosecution of drug dealers.

6. At present, manpower and funding shortages at both the local and Federal level limit the investigative work needed to insure the apprehension of midlevel drug dealers.

7. The presence of a pharmaceutical drugs on the streets has been traced to physicians and pharmacists in the Washington metropolitan area. (It is apalling to consider this fact in face of the vastness of the drug trafficking problem in our region.)

8. There is a need for the establishment of a uniform sentencing code throughout the Washington metro area for drug related offenses.

9. There needs to be an intense, long-range drug prevention and education program for all ages and segments of the Washington metropolitan area, especially among our school age children.

10. It was revealed during the investigation in preparation for the hearing that a major source of raw cocaine and heroin may be international sources located in our Nation's Capital. In light of this, I call on the Secretary of State to use the power of his office,

in whatever manner he deems appropriate, to confront this point of entry of illicit drugs in our area.

On June 6, 1985, Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy and Congressman Stan Parris held a joint news conference at which we revealed the aforementioned findings. Following the news conference I introduced concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 161, which enumerated these findings and called for the establishment of the Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Authority (WMADA).

On September 25, 1986, an amended version, H. Con. Res. 397, of H. Con. Res. 161 was introduced by Congressman Fauntroy. As with H. Con. Res. 161, 397 urged the creation of a Washington Metro Drug Authority, (WMADA). Mr. Fauntroy was joined by 6 other members of the House. No hearing was held on the amended version. Mr. Fauntroy plans introduction of the amended version during the first half of the 100th Congress.

H. Treatment of Dual Diagnosed Patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital

On January 18, 1986, Emory Lee died while locked in a seclusion room on ward 10, Dix Building, St. Elizabeths Hospital. On January 20, 1986, Fiscal Affairs and Health Subcommittee Chair, Walter E. Fauntroy instructed full committee staff to undertake an investigation of the events and circumstances surrounding the death of Emory Lee. During the 4-month-long investigation, Committee staff conducted more than 60 interviews with the staffs and administrations from St. Johns Child Development Center, District of Columbia General Hospital, St. Elizabeths Hospital, the District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, District of Columbia Police Department, and administrators of the J.F.K. Institute and Child Development Center at Johns Hopkins University Medical School in Baltimore, Maryland. In addition staff reviewed medical and social records regarding Mr. Lee including documents from the aforementioned institutions and police departments. Copies of same are on file in committee office.

On April 29, 1986, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health held a hearing on the results of the investigation. Oral and written testimony was taken from D.C. Department of Health and Human Services officials, St. Elizabeths Hospital administration, District of Columbia General Hospital administrators, District of Columbia Police officials, the medical examiner, and representatives from St. Johns Child Development Center. As a result of the investigation and hearing, certain formal and substantive changes were made at St. Elizabeths Hospital regarding the treatment of persons with a dual diagnosis of mental retardation and psychiatric disorders, the methods by which patient's information is exchanged between St. Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia General Hospital. Committee staff continues to monitor this subject as the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeths Hospital are being developed into a single system.

I. Homeless Americans in the Nation's Capital

On November 7, 1986, the Subcommittee on Government Operations and Metro Affairs continued the full committee's oversight

hearings into the range and scope of homelessness in the Nation's Capital. Of particular interest to the Subcommittee was status of commitments made to the Community for Creative Non-Violence by President Reagan regarding the rehabilitation of the homeless shelter at 2d and D Streets NW., Washington, DC. On November 4, 1984, in an unprecedented action, President Reagan agreed to renovate the 800-bed facility for the homeless. This came in response to pressure brought to bear in the administration by the Community for Creative Non-Violence member/ spokesman, Mitch Snyder. During the ensuring year, minimal effort was given to accomplish the goal laid out by President Reagan, "to make the shelter a model in the Nation's Capital for the care of the homeless". Highlighting the hearing were a series of newspaper articles and media events wherein officials of the Department of Health and Human Services, Mitch Snyder and administrators for the District of Columbia Coalition for the Homeless, accused each other of various reneging on commitments made in public and in private concerning the right way to meet the many needs of the District's homeless population.

Present at the hearing were Michael Barnes, subcommittee Chair, subcommittee member, Stan Parris, and Larry Combest as well as subcommittee staff responsible for work on the subject.

Giving testimony before the committee were Federal and local officials as well as members of the clergy and representatives from nonprofit organizations who work with homeless Americans.

In his opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman Barnes set the tone for the hearing with the following remarks:

> "Societies are often judged on how they provide for their least fortunate members. It is clear to me that more needs to be done, certainly here in our Nation's Capital for this group of citizens. Here in the Capital of the greatest Nation on Earth we have turned care for the homeless into a political football. This is unfortunate. All levels of government must be responsible for working with the private sector to ensure that adequate housing and other services are provided.
>
> It is my hope that the testimony we will be hearing today will provide some expert insight into how to operate a model shelter. This informatoin could be useful, obviously, to the Department of Health and Human Services as it continues to refine its plans to provide that model homeless shelter for the District that we are all waiting to see. And it can be useful to communities all over the country who are struggling with this critical problem."

Committee staff will continue to monitor the progress being made by the Federal and local governments to bring the appropriate level of care and services to the District of Columbia homeless population.

J. District of Columbia Comprehensive Mental Health Care Systems

On November 8, 1984, President Ronald Reagan signed into law legislation transferring buildings, land, and the administration of St. Elizabeths Hospital from Federal control to that of the govern-

ment of the District of Columbia. The signing ended an era lasting 130 years and began a process whereby the mental health systems of the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeths Hospital would become one comprehensive mental health care system.

Section 4(b)(1) of Public Law 98-621, states the following:

(4)(b)(1) The Mayor shall prepare a preliminary system implementation plan for a comprehensive mental health system no later than 3 months from the effective date of this act, and a final implementation plan no later than 12 months from the effective date of this act.

(2) The Mayor shall submit the preliminary system implementation plan to the council no later than 3 months from the effective date of this act. The council shall review such plan and transmit written recommendations to the Mayor regarding any revisions to such plan no later than 60 days after such submission. The Mayor shall submit the revised preliminary plan to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate for review and comment in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(3) The final system implementation plan shall be considered by the council consistent with the provisions of section 422(12) of the District of Columbia Self-Governmental and Governmental Reorganization Act.

(4) After the review of the council pursuant to paragraph (3), the Mayor shall submit the final implementation plan to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate for review and comment in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(c) The system implementation plan shall—

(1) propose and describe an integrated, comprehensive, and coordinate mental health system for the District of Columbia;

(2) identify the types of treatment to be offered, staffing patterns, and the proposed sites for service delivery within the District of Columbia comprehensive mental health system;

(3) identify mechanisms to attract and retain personnel of appropriate number and quality to meet the objectives of the comprehensive mental health system;

(4) be in full compliance with the Federal court consent decree in *Dixon* v. *Heckler* and all applicable District of Columbia statutes and court decrees;

(5) identify those positions, programs, and functions at Saint Elizabeths Hospital which are proposed for assumption by the District, those facilities at St. Elizabeths Hospital which are proposed for utilization by the District under a comprehensive District mental health system, and the staffing patterns and programs at community facilities to which the assumed functions are to be integrated;

(6) identify any capital improvements to facilities at St. Elizabeths Hospital and elsewhere in the District of Columbia proposed for delivery of mental health services, which are necessary for the safe and cost effective delivery of mental health services; and

(7) identify the specific real property, buildings, improvements, and personal property to be transferred pursuant to section 8(a)(1) of this act needed to provide mental health and other services provided by the Department of Human Services under the final system implementation plan.

(d)(1) The Mayor shall develop the system implementation plan in close consultation with officials of St. Elizabeths Hospital, through working groups to be established by the Secretary and the Mayor for that purpose.

(2) The Mayor and the Secretary shall establish a labor-management advisory committee, requesting the participation of Federal and District employee organizations affected by this act, to make recommendations on the system implementation plan. The committee shall consider staffing patterns under a comprehensive District mental health care system, retention of Hospital employees under such system, Federal retraining for such employees, and any other areas of concern related to the establishment of a comprehensive District system. In developing the system implementation plan the Mayor shall carefully consider the recommendations of the committee. Such advisory committee shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

On May 22, 1986, the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health held hearings in accordance with the aforementioned section taking testimony for Department of Health and Human Services officials, St. Elizabeths Hospital administrators, representatives from the government of the District of Columbia and members of professional organizations as well as representatives from employee unions and mental health advocate organizations.

K. Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142)

The oversight hearing on June 20, 1986, was the second in a series of hearings on the progress being made by the District of Columbia toward full compliance with Public Law 94-142, the Education for all Handicapped Children Act. The first hearing was held on September 10, 1985. At issue was whether or not the city has made a good faith effort to bring its present system of service delivery into compliance with the spirit and letter of law of Public Law 94-142.

At the request of Congressmen Fauntroy and McKinney, the GAO began an indepth investigation of the city's education for handicapped delinquents. The results of that investigation and the District's response to it were the basis for the hearing—according to GAO. Testimony that the District had failed to comply fully with Public Law 94-142, to satisfy certain specific instructions by the ranking Republican member of the full committee as well as commitments made by the District to bring its affected agencies into compliance by January 1986.

In response to testimony given by GAO, representatives from the District argued that they were in fact making the appropriate changes and that any failure to comply was due to not having a clear understanding from GAO regarding those areas found out of compliance.

L. Staff Negotiations During the 99th Congress (Related to Homelessness Issue)

At the conclusion of the March 19, 1985, hearing on homelessness and related issues, Fiscal Affairs and Health Subcommittee chairman charged committee staff with the responsibility of meeting with the White House Commissioner for Food and Shelter and the appropriate D.C. officials regarding certain homeless issues affecting the District and the Federal Government. During the next several months committee staff were able to secure certain substantive commitments from both parties as to the appropriate way to respond to the relocation of the 1,000 residents being given shelter at the old Federal City College building located at 2d and D Streets. The shelter was operated by the Community for Creative Non-Violence (CCNV).

At issue was the appropriations of the Federal Government to give a one time $5 million to $9 million grant to a private homeless service provider. During the months of November and December 1985, a series of closed door meetings were held by committee staff in an attempt to forstall a forced closure of the facility by Federal marshals. In attendance were representatives of the highest level of the Federal Government and District government, as well as key staff from Senate committees with oversight responsibilities.

On December 19, 1985, a compromise was reached and agreed to by all parties involved. It included the closing of the 2d and D Street facility by the Federal Government; the placing of the women and children into appropriate city shelter; the placing of the mentally disabled men into city operated 24-hour care facilities; and the remaining 600 residents into private provider facilities to be opened with Federal funding. In order to facilitate the transfer, legislation was drafted by the White House and sent to the Senate and the House where it was passed onto the committees of jurisdiction. H.R. 4784 and S. 2251 were passed by House and Senate respectfully. In a June 3, 1986 letter to the Speaker of the House, D.C. Committee chairman requested that he be given an opportunity to participate in a House-Senate conference should one be necessary. Following this correspondence committee staff met with key staff of the Committee on Government Operations conveying the concerns of Mr. Dellums and Mr. Fauntroy. The result was the drafting of an amendment to the legislation and the entering into the floor debate a statement by Chairman Dellums outlining committee concerns regarding the future of the transfer legislation. In a related matter, committee staff arranged and developed a series of high-level meetings between Congressman Fauntroy and the chief of staff of Health and Human Services, which resulted in a community wide meeting between Health and Human Services, White House officials and Advisory Neighborhood Commission members and residents of Anacostia. The focus of the meeting was the plan by Health and Human Services to open a 600-bed facility in Anacostia for the housing of homeless men. The meeting took place on November 5, 1986.

M. Auditor's Reports Submitted to Congress

The auditor of the District of Columbia is an office created by Congress as part of the Home Rule Act. The office has a staff which inspects the financial books and operations of all of the departments and agencies of the District. The auditor's reports and recommendations are submitted to Congress, and referred by the Speaker of the House to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Among the 60 reports submitted to the 99th Congress were the following, which might be considered typical.

I. ANNUAL REPORTS ON ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS

The auditor reported that the 37 advisory neighborhood commissions—elected in each neighborhood under the terms of the Home Rule Act—spent $1 million in public funds distributed among them by the city. The auditor recommends that within the executive branch the Mayor establish a support unit for ANC's. It would have three functions:

"(1) The resource distribution function currently performed by the executive branch

"(2) financial technical assistance function that too often falls to the auditor's office

"(3) legislative input function of the 37 commissions that would relieve the staff of the [council] Committee on Government Operations."

II. LOTTERY AND CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD

After a number of audits and reports over recent years, the auditor submitted a "followup compliance audit" dated August 1, 1986. In it his conclusions and recommendations include:

Licensing procedures.—"It is recommended that the lottery board develop and enforce minimum sales standards."

Security procedures.—"It is recommended that the lottery board require full security clearances for all employees in sensitive positions."

Compliance with contracting requirements.—"This agency also has a general inability to locate documentation which should be available in the contracting files."

III. FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS AND UNAUTHORIZED USE OF FACILITIES AT COOLIDGE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The superintendent of schools has replaced the principal as a result of the auditor's report. The auditor found that the school had allowed food vending machines to operate during breakfast and lunch period in competition with Federal hot meal programs. The school also permitted the Metropolitan Soccer League to use the school facilities, charge admission and sell food without approval from the superintendent's office.

GAO REPORTS

General Accounting Office report on "Height Limitation's, District of Columbia Government's Authority to Amend Building

Heights Limitation". In July and September 1986, the GAO issued reports in response to a congressional inquiry concerning whether or not the implementation of the Building Height Act properly protects the Federal interest in security and the architectural and aesthetic character of the Nation's Capital. An additional question was raised regarding whether or not the District of Columbia City Council can amend the schedule of heights adopted as required by the 1910 Building Height Act to regulate private buildings fronting on Federal sections of the city.

The findings of these reports were: (1) That the District of Columbia City Council is not prohibited by provisions of the Home Rule Act from promulgating amendments to the Schedule of Heights Act; (2) the administrative apparatus to enforce the Building Heights Act lies within the District government, that protection of the Federal interest in this regard is locally enforced although some Federal agencies have input into these decisions. The study concludes that there is no consensus among the Federal, District, and private organizations surveyed as to whether the building heights laws or the administrative apparatus to enforce these laws satisfactorily protect the Federal interest.

The House District of Columbia Committee through its participation on the National Capital Planning Commission was instrumental in arranging an informal process whereby the Secret Service and other security agencies are allowed to comment on development in an area the District government describes as the "White House Planning Precinct". The committee plans to explore further either through formal administrative procedures or legislative initiatives ways that a more comprehensive unified security review can be made for new construction in the District near sensitive Federal facilities. The GAO reports a suggestion of a multiagency advisory panel on security. Considerable investigation and research is needed before recommendations for action can be forthcoming because there are numerous questions to be answered regarding who and what are affected by new construction.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITOR'S REPORTS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JULY 8, 1985—JANUARY 6, 1986

The following reports were submitted by the D.C. Auditor's Office to the Congress and forwarded from the Speaker's Office to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Date: September 15, 1986.

Title: "Auditor's Survey of Employment Contracts and Severance Agreements Among University Presidents".

Purpose: To ascertain generally accepted terms of presidential employment contracts and severance agreements used by public colleges and universities, and to ascertain the actual or potential fiscal impact of such agreements.

Date: January 6, 1986.

Title: "D.C. Auditor's Review of the University of the District of Columbia's Post-Secondary Education Fund".

Purpose: To examine the P-102 expenditures and to determine the degree to which the President of the University of the District

of Columbia (UDC) spent funds from the P-102 account of the Post-Secondary Education Fund (PSEF).

Date: November 26, 1986.

Title: "Auditor's Review of Consultant Contracts awarded by the Office of the President from August, 1983 throught April, 1985".

Purpose: To review certain sole source contracts awarded by Dr. Robert L. Green, former President of the University of the District of Columbia.

Date: November 26, 1986.

Title: "Auditor's Review of the University of the District of Columbia's Residence Accounts and Expenditures".

Purpose: To: (a) determine the integrity of accounts established for University residence expenditures; (b) determine the quality of expenditure controls from these accounts; and (c) determine the existance and applicability of Board approved and/or laws which may have affected expenditures from these accounts.

Date: October 23, 1985.

Title: "UDC President's Representation Fund (FY 1985)".

Purpose: To review expenditures from the University of the District of Columbia President's Representation Fund from October 1, 1984 to August 23, 1985. In addition, provide a final accounting of fund expenditures of the former president who resigned from office effective August 23, 1985.

Date: September 19, 1985.

Title: "Comparative analysis of reports by Coopers and Lybrand and the District of Columbia Auditor regarding the UDC President's Representation Fund for FY 1984".

Purpose: To provide the Committee on Education with information regarding the differences in reports prepared by Coopers and Lybrand and the District of Columbia Auditor on the University of the District of Columbia's President's Representation Fund for Fiscal Year 1984.

Date: September 9, 1985.

Title: "Information and Selected areas of UDC Operations".

Purpose: To provide clarity and information on selected areas of UDC operations.

Date: September 5, 1985.

Title: "Review of Transactions between the University of the District of Columbia and the Office of the Secretary".

Purpose: To review and clarify transactions between the University of the District of Columbia and the appropriate officials in the Office of the Secretary.

Date: August 26, 1985.

Title: "Review of University Supported Travel by UDC President's Spouse".

Purpose: To review the University supported travel by UDC President's spouse. Specifically, the UDC President's spouse's travel to Africa in January 1985.

Date: August 15, 1985.

Title: "University of the District of Columbia President's Representation Fund FY 1984 Annual Report".

Purpose: To review expenditures from the University of the District of Columbia President's Representation Fund. The UDC President's Representation Fund is designed to support those special ex-

penses that arise, in the President's performance of his official duties as representative of the UDC Board of Trustees and the University.

Date: August 13, 1986.

Title: "University of the District of Columbia President's Transition Account Expenditures".

Purpose: To review the disbursements from the UDC President's Transition account in order to determine whether the expenditures complied with the contract between the President and UDC Board of Trustees, and to determine whether the funds were spent for the purpose authorized by the UDC Board of Trustees.

Date: July 8, 1985.

Title: "Concern Regarding the Use of Tax Exemption Numbers Assigned to the University of the District of Columbia.

Purpose: To review the application of the University of the District of Columbia sales tax exemption number to personal purchases by the UDC President and his wife.

PART V—REVIEW OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL ACTS

A. Summary and Congressional Review Period

Currently, 249 permanent acts have been transmitted during the 99th Congress; 7 of that total were retransmittals, 233 of these acts became law, the remaining 16 must be retransmitted next Congress. Out of this total "No Acts Were Vetoed By Congress." Although, three acts required a 60-day review, Act 5-204, "Child Abuse Reform Act of 1984"; Act 6-66, "Prostitution Enforcement Amendment Act of 1985"; and Act 6-72, "Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985", three had the legislative review period waived. Act 6-101, "Georgetown University Higher Education Facilities Revenue Bond Act of 1985"; Act 6-111, "The American University Revenue Bond Act of 1985 (Series A)"; and "The George Washington Univer-Revenue Bond Act of 1985 (Series A). All three effective December 26, 1985, one act had an "Initiative Recall" of four of its sections, Act 6-23, "Rental Housing Act of 1985"; one had a "Referendum Petition" filed against it, Act 6-104, "Compulsory/No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act of 1982 Amendment Act of 1985"; and one act had resolutions of disapproval and repeal amendments attached, Act 6-170, "Prohibition Of Discrimination in the Provision of Insurance Act of 1986." All of the above are D.C. laws now.

B. Council Acts of 1984 Retransmitted to Congress for Review in 1985 and Became Law

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-177—"D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956; D.C. Code, sec. 46-101 *et seq.*), to implement recommendations of the Unemployment Compensation Study Commission on the Solvency of the District Unemployment Fund, and to continue certain provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Act Amendment Act of 1983 ("D.C. Law 5-3") which are due

to expire on December 31, 1985. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-124, effective March 13, 1985, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) of March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 31 page 5165).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-178—"Real Property Tax Rates Setting Procedures Amendment Act of 1984"—Amends section 412 of the District of Columbia Real Property Tax Revision Act of 1974, approved September 3, 1974, (88 Stat. 1052; D.C. Code, sec. 47-812) setting July 15 of each year as the date by which the Council of the District of Columbia must set the real property tax rates for the coming fiscal year. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-125, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) March 29, 1985. Act 5-178, was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5180).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-179—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 100 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 100, bounded by M Street, N.W., 20th Street, N.W., L Street, N.W., and 21st Street, N.W. (S.O. 84-19) (Ward 2). Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-126, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5182).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-180—"Mandatory Mail Receptable Temporary Act of 1984"—To amend, on a temporary basis, section 1204 of the Housing Regulation (14 DCMR) by adding a new subsection 1204.3 to require owners of apartment houses to equip and maintain mail receptacles. This act shall expire 180 days after its effective date. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-127, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5184).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-181—"D.C. Confidentiality of Library Records Act of 1984"—The purpose of this legislation is to amend the Act to establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia, approved June 3, 1896 (29 Stat. 244; D.C. Code, sec. 37-101 *et seq.*) in order to establish the confidentiality of the circulation records of patrons of the District of Columbia Public Library, and to prohibit the officers, employees and agents of the public library from disclosing those records. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-128, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-181, was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5187).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-182—"Neglect Representation Equity Act of 1984"—is to amend existing District of Columbia law with regard to cases of child neglect and abuse, (D.C. Code sec. 16-2304); and to provide for more equitable compensation for attorneys representing indigent parties in neglect proceedings; and for other purposes.

(D.C. Code sec. 16-2326.1) Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-129, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-182 was published in the October 19, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5192).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-183—"Real Property Tax Appellate Provisions Amendment Act of 1984"—amends D.C. Code, sec. 47-1009 by providing that owners of real property claiming a real property tax exemption may appeal the denial of the exemption to the Superior Court within six (6) months following the date on which the Mayor mails written denial of the exemption. The bill further stipulates that to obtain the exemption for the ensuing tax year requests for real property exemptions must be received by the Mayor on or before June 30th. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-130, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the October 19, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5199).

C. District Council Acts 1984

COUNCIL ACTS OF 1985 TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR REVIEW AND BECAME LAW

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-189—"Mandatory Lock Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend Section 705.5 and sec. 199 the Housing Regulations (14 DCMR) to require owners of multiunit dwellings to equip exterior doors with locks; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-131, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the November 16, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 31 page 5716), and transmitted to Congress on January 7, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-190—"Apartment House Elevator Act of 1984"—Is to amend Chapter 12 of the Housing Regulations (14 DCMR) of the District of Columbia by requiring owners of apartment buildings of (5) stories or more to maintain the elevator (s) in good working condition. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-132, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the November 16, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 5718).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-191—"District of Columbia Daylight Saving Time Act of 1984"—Conforms the District of Columbia Code to the Uniform Time Act of 1966, which established national observance of daylight saving time. The Uniform Time Act of 1966, section 260a of title 15 of the United States Code, established national observance of daylight saving time from 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in April to 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October. The Uniform Time Act superseded all state and local laws establishing day light saving time. The Uniform Time Act, however, permits states to enact legislation exempting themselves from daylight saving time. The District's local daylight saving time statute, section 28-2711 of the District of Columbia Code, authorizes the Board of Commission-

ers to observe daylight saving time from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. Section 28-2711 was enacted in 1964 and was superseded by the Uniform Time Act of 1966. Act 5-191 conforms section 28-2711 to the Uniform Time Act's definition of daylight saving time. Because section 28-2711 has been superseded by the Uniform Time Act, however, Act 5-191 would have no impact on existing law. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-133, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-191, was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5720).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-192—"Elimination of Building Restriction Line in Square 2046 Act of 1984"—To order the elimination of a building restriction line on the north side of Windom Place, N.W., (formerly Yuma Avenue) in Square 2046 in Ward 3 ("the property"), as illustrated on the plat filed in the Surveyor's Office under S.O. 83-159. The property is the only property in the block subject to the building restriction line. The line is no longer necessary because the District has abandoned any plans to wided and extend Windom Place. This street is 90 feet wide, deadends and serves the limited purposes of delivery and parking access to the Calvert Woodley Liquor Store, the Van Ness Center, the Van Ness North Apartments and Connecticut Avenue Datsun. The 90 foot width of Windom Place is sufficient for these purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-134, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5722).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-193—"Crispus Attucks Court, Northwest, Designation Act of 1984"—The purpose is to designate the alleys in Square 3117, bounded by U Street, N.W., V Street, N.W., North Capitol Street, N.W., and First Street, N.W., as Crispus Attucks Court, N.W. in Ward 5. The naming is requested in order to provide an address for the Crispus Attucks Museum and Park of the Arts located on lot 46, which can only be reached by these alleys. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-135, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5724).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-194—"Employment Services Licensing and Regulation Act of 1984"—The purpose of the Act is to bring the District's outmoded system of licensing and regulating employment services up to date. The present licensing system is based on a law enacted at the turn of the century and not substantially changed since the Depression. Though the law has remained static, the business of assisting job applicants in finding employment has changed radically. The law no longer fits the structures and practices of the employment business of the 1980s, leaving consumers little if any legal protection against new forms of abuse, deception, and misconduct. To remedy this situation, Act 5-194 repeals the existing law in this area and replaces it with a licensing and regulation system tailored to the four types of operations prevalent in the business today: employment agencies, employment counseling services, employer-paid personnel services, and job listing services. It also re-

quires for the first time that employment counselours themselves must be licensed. (D.C. Code, Title 36 sec. 1001 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-136, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5727).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-195—"Pawnbroker Industry Improvement Act of 1984"—To amend An Act To regulate and license pawnbrokers in the District of Columbia, approved August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1036; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1901 *et seq.*), and Commissioner's Order No. 57-1638 to increase the maxium rates of interest for which pawnbrokers may contract and to eliminate the requirements that pawned or pledged items must be held 1 year before sale and that the sale must be made at a public auction; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-137, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-195, was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5743).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-196—"Health Spa Consumer Protection Act Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend (D.C. Code, sec. 28-3817 (1985 supp.)); the Health Spa Consumer Protection Act to provide registration requirements, and an additional basis for contract cancellations. This Act is to strengthen protection for consumers in their transactions with health spas, execrise clubs, and similar businesses already defined in the Health Spa Consumer Protection Act. The Act also requires each health spa operating in the District to register with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs and to maintain a surety bond of $50,000. The intent is twofold: to provide a means of identifying those health spas doing business in the District, and to assure through sufficiently high bonds that consumers have a means of recovering any financial losses to health spas. In addition, the Act includes an amendment to make clear that a health spa must accept a certificate from a physician of the consumer's choice as evidence of illness or injury providing just cause for the consumer to cancel a contract with a health spa. Congress not having disapproved , this Act became D.C. Law 5-138, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5747).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-197—"Smoke Detector Act of 1978 Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the Smoke Detector Act of 1978, effective June 20, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-81; D.C. Code, sec. 5-529 *et seq.*), Commissioners' Order No. 64-1397A, and Commissioners' Order 55-1502 by adding a civil penalties section and by increasing the penalties for fire code and housing code violations. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-139, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5751).

Jan 7, 1985—Act 5-198—"D.C. Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978/Retirement Annuity Pay Reduction Exception Temporary Act of 1984—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139;

D.C. Code, sec. 1-612.3), to provide that District government employees who receive an annuity under any retirement system of the uniformed services of the United States shall have their compensation reduced only when their income from their District government position plus their annuity exceeds the amount payable for a Grade 15 in the District Service Schedule 1. This Act shall expire on the 180th day after its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act become D.C. Law 5-140, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-198, was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5755).

Jan. 7. 1985—Act 5-199—"Mandatory Mail Receptacle Act of 1984"—To amend section 1204 of the Housing Regulations (14 DCMR), to require owners of apartment houses to equip and maintain mail receptacles. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. law 5-141, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13). Act No. 5-199, was published in the November 16, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5757).

Jan 7. 1985—Act 5-200—"Closing and Dedication of Public Alleys in Square 1026 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of public alleys in Square 1026, bounded by I Street, N.E., Florida Avenue, N.W., 14th Street, N.E., H Street N.E., and 13th Street, N.E., as shown on the Surveyor's plat filed under S.O. 83-183 (Ward 6) and to accept the offer to dedicate land in Square 1026 for alley purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-142, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-220, was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5759).

Jan. 7, 1985—Act 5-201—"D.C. Commission on Baseball Amendments Temporary Act of 1984"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Commission on Baseball Act of 1984, approved July 13, 1984 (Act 5-162; DCR 3957), to enlarge the Commission (D.C. Code, sec. 2-2903 (1985 supp.)), to authorize the Commission to solicit and receive private gifts and donations (D.C. Code, sec. 2-2907 (1985 supp.)), and to establish a bank account (New D.C. Code, sec. 2-2908 (1985 supp.)). This Act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect or on the effective date of the District of Columbia Commision on Baseball Amendments Act of 1984, whichever occurs earlier. Congress not having disapproved, this Act become D.C. Law 5-143, effective March 13, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the November 16, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5761)

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-202—Closing of a Public Alley in Square 2974 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 2974 bounded by Van Buren Street, N.W., Underwood Street, N.W., Georgia Avenue, N.W., and Piney Branch Road, N.W. (S.O. 80-156) (Ward 4). Pursuant to the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code sec. 7-411 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-144, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-202,

was published in the November 30, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5973).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-203—"Extension of the Moratorium on Retail Service Station Conversions Act of 1984"—To Amend Sections 5-301 (b), (c) and (e) (4) of the Retail Service Station Act of 1976, effective April 19, 1977 (D.C. Law 1-123; D.C. Code, sec. 10-231), to extend for three years, until October 1, 1987, the current moratorium on conversions of full service retail service stations to less than full service stations and to extend the life of the Gas Advisory Board for a similar period of time. The bill does not prohibit the self-service pumps at gas stations, it only assures that where a station currently offers service, either at the gas island or in service bays, that it will continue to do so. This will assure the continued availablity of service at gas stations in the District of Columbia. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-145, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the November 30, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5975).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-204—"Child Abuse Reform Act of 1984"—The purpose is to amend (New D.C. Code, sec. 23-114, and D.C. Code, secs. 22-901, 22-2011, 22-2704, 22-2801, 22-3501, 22-3502 (1985 supp.)) the existing District of Columbia law with regard to the requirement for corroboration of the testimony of a child who is the victim of sexual abuse, so that that testimony can be admitted during the trial of the offender, even if there is no independent evidence to support the child's testimony. This act shall take effect after a 60-day period of Congressional review. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-196, effective May 3, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 20) Friday, May 17, 1985. Act 5-204, was published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 31 page 5977) on November 30, 1984.

Jan. 8, 1985—Initiative Measure No. #17, (D.C. Act 5-208) "D.C. Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1984"—To establish the right of all individuals to adequate overnight shelter and the policy of the District of Columbia to provide such shelter. Adequate shelter is that which to a reasonable degree maintains, protects, and supports human health, is accessible, safe, and sanitary, and has an atmosphere of reasonable dignity. In the interest of preventing human suffering and reducing the costs of providing medical care and police protection, and in recognition of the right of all persons to adequate overnight shelter, it is by the Electors declared the public policy of the District of Columbia to provide adequate overnight shelter to all homeless persons in the District of Columbia requesting such shelter and willing to abide by reasonable regulations governing the operation of shelter facilities. Certification of Results of the (November 6, 1984) Election, and Date of Election Certification (November 20, 1984).

Initiative Measure No. 17

For	114,698
Against	43,966

Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-146, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. This initiative was assigned Act

No. 5-208, published in the December 7, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6088).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-211—"D.C. Income and Franchise Tax Conformity Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, approved July 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 328; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1801.4 and sec. 47-1803.2 (1985 supp.)) to amend the definition of "Internal Revenue Code of 1954", approved August 6, 1954 (68A Stat. 3; 26 U.S.C. sec. 1 *et seq.*), to provide for continued conformity, on a limited basis, with the federal income tax. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-147, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-211 was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6416).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-212—"Closing of a Portion of 8th Street, N.W., and the Public Alleys in Square 403 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of 8th Street, N.W., between I Street, N.W., and the public space commonly known as K Street, N.W., and the public alleys in Square 403 (S.O. 84-9) (Ward 2). Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code sec. 7-421 *et seq.*). The closing is contingent on the filing of a covenant between the applicant and the District of Columbia granting the District pedestrian and visual easements. The applicant for this closing is International Developrs, Inc., (IDI) the developer for the joint venture development of a proposed mixed-use project called Techworld. This project is to include: (1) a trade center for the high-technology industry and related office space; (2) a 950 room convention hotel; (3) retail and consumer service facilities; (4) function and training facilities; (5) underground loading and (6) underground parking. Techworld will cover most of 2 city blocks adjacent to the Washington Convention Center. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-148, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6419).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-213—"Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Street Designation Act of 1984"—To name the portion of E Street, N.W., and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., between 13th Street, N.W., and 15th Street, N.W., "Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W." (Ward 2). Pursuant to title 4 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-149, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6423).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-214—"D.C. Public Assistance Act of 1982 Temporary Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-101; D.C. Code, sec. 3-201.1 *et seq.*), is amended as follows: (D.C. Code secs. 3-205.5, 3-205.10, 3-205.11, 3-205.15, 3-205.25, 3.205.33, 3-205.54, 3-217.5, 3-207.3 (1985 supp.)), to conform the District's Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Program to the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and federal regulations. This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect or on the effective date of the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982 Amendments Act of 1984, whichever occurs earlier. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-150, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-215, was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6425).

Jan. 8, 1984—Act 5-215—"Closing of Public Alleys in Square 454 Act of 1984"—To approve the closing of the public alleys in the western portion of Square 454 as shown on the Surveyor's plat filed under S.O. 83-140. Square 454 is bounded by 6th Street, G Street, H Street, and 7th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. The closing is requested to facilitate the construction of the Far East Trade Center on the Gallery North Metro site. Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *eq seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-151, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-215 was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6435).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-216 "John McCormack Road Designation Act of 1984"—To rename Brookland Avenue, N.E., running parailel to the metrorail track north of Michigan Avenue to Bates Road, "John McCormack Road, N.E." (Ward 5). Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-152, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the December 21, 1984 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 page 6438).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-217 "Utility Regulatory Assessment Clarification Act of 1984"—To clarify the assessment authority of the Office of the People's counsel; and for other purposes. Thus clearing up ambiguities in existing law regarding the control and use of funds. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-153, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-217 was published in the December 21, 1984, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 31 Page 6440).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-219—"Ambulatory Surgical Center Temporary Act of 1984"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home care Licensure Act of 1983, effective February 24, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-48; D.C. Code, sec. 32-1301 *et seq.*), to include delegation of rulemaking authority for ambulatory surgical treatment centers (D.C. Code, sec. 32-1305(d)), and to authorize the Mayor to suspend or restrict, prior to a hearing, the license of any health-care facility or agency with deficiencies that present a serious and continuing danger to the public health, safety, or welfare. The D.C. Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Licensure Act, effective April 6, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-66; 24 DCR 6836), is repealed. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-154, effective March 14, 1985, pub-

lished in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the January 4, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 7).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-220—"Martin Luther King, Jr., Birthday Holiday Conformity Act of 1984"—Amends section 1202(a) of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Code, sec. 1-613.2(a)(2)), and sec. 28-2701 of the District of Columbia Code.

Section 2 of Act 5-220 amends section 1202(a) of the D.C. Law 2-139 to change the date of the public legal observance of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., from January 15th to the third Monday in January beginning in 1986, in conformance with section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code.

Section 3 of the Act amends section 28-2701 of the District of Columbia Code to (a) conform with the change of dates for the legal observance of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., and (b) to delete the provision authorizing the holiday to be celebrated on the next preceding day, when January 15th falls on a Saturday. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-155 effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-220 was published in the January 4, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 11).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-221—"Adult Protective Services Act of 1984"—To address instances of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of impaired adults by establishing a system of reporting, requiring the investigation of each report received, and ensuring the availability of protective services.

SECTION-BY-SECTION CODIFICATION

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* When used in this Act; the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed in (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2501 to -2513 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 3. *Limitations on Applicability.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2502 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 4. *Reporting.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2503 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 5. *Investigations.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2504 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 6. *Provision of Protective Services.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2505 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 7. *Provisional Protection Order.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2506 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 8. *Ex Parte Temporary Protection Order.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2507 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 9. *Qualified Immunity.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2508 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 10. *Rules.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2509 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 11. *Payment of Reimbursement for Cost of Protective Services.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2510 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 12. *Waiver of Privilege.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2511 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 13. *Penalties and Enforcement.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2512 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 14. *Reporting to Council.* (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2513 (1985 supp.)).

Sec. 15. *Effective Date; Applicability Delayed.* (a) Pursuant to (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Code, sec. 1-233(c)(1)). (b) Except as provided in section 4(e), (D.C. Code, sec. 6-2501 to -2513 (1985 supp.)), the applicability of this act shall be delayed until October 1, 1985.

Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-156, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-221 was published in the January 4, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 13).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-223—"Arland S. Williams, Jr., Memorial Bridge Designation Act of 1984"—To name the northbound span of the 14th Street Bridge "Arland D. Williams, Jr., Memorial Bridge" and to name the center span "Rochambeau Memorial Bridge". Sec. 3. (a) & (b) Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-158 effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-223, was published in the January 4, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 27).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-224—"End of Session Technical Amendments Act of 1984"—To make technical amendments to D.C. Code, secs. 16-4502, 16-4516, and 16-4518. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-159 effective March 14, 1985. Published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-224, was published in the January 4, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 30).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-225—"Life Insurance Amendments Reform Act of 1984"—Is to amend the Life Insurance Act (48 Stat. 1127; D.C. Code, sec. 35-301 *et seq.*) and the Fire and Casualty Act (54 Stat. 1063; D.C. Code 35-1501 *et seq.*) to reform and update current law regulating life insurance transactions: by establishing procedures for mergers and consolidations involving both domestic and foreign companies; sets a uniform standard regarding the simplicity of the language used in insurance policies; changes the mortality tables to reflect longer life spans and makes future adjustments possible without legislation; adds new provisions concerning cash reserves; increases the penalties for violations of the law; and allows insurers to offer variable rate loans to policy holders. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-160, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-225, was published in the January 4, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 39).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-226—"University of the District of Columbia Board of Trustees Nominating Committee Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Public Postsecondary Education Reorganization Act, effective November 1, 1975 (D.C. Law 1-36; D.C. Code, sec. 31-1512 (1985 supp.); to modify the domiciliary requirement of the University of the District of Columbia Board of Trustees Nominating Committee and Mayoral nominees to the Board of Trustees. Section 2(a) of the amendment would amend this language to reflect the intent of the original bill; to require that an appointee to the Nominating Committee be domiciled in the District of Columbia for at least 12 months immediately proceding the date of appointment. Congress not having disapproved,

this Act became D.C. Law 5-161, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the January 11, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 158).

Jan. 8, 1985—Act 5-227—"Automobile Consumer Protection Act of 1984"—To protect Consumers who purchase new vehicles which prove to be defective within the first 2 years or within the first 18,000 miles; to require manufacturers of defective vehicles either to replace them or to refund the purchase price if the vehicle cannot be repaired; to establish a Board of Consumer Claims Arbitration; to require the disclosure of defects and damage to the purchasers of used automobiles (New, D.C. Code, sec. 40-1301 to 40-1308; secs. 28-3601, 3801, and 3904; sec. 1-612.8; and secs. 40-102 and 40-11032 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-162, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the January 11, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 160).

Jan. 11, 1985—Act 5-228—"D.C. Cable Television Franchise Award Act of 1984"—To grant to District Cablevision, Inc., a revocable Franchise for a 15-year period for the authority, right, and privilege to construct, reconstruct, operate, and maintain a cable television system within the District of Columbia. Pursuant to the Cable Television Communications Act of 1981, effective October 22, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-142; D.C. Code, sec. 43-1801 *et seq.*).

Sec. 2. *Findings.* (D.C. Code, sec. 43-1801 *et seq.*)

Sec. 3. *Grant of the Franchise.* (D.C. Code, sec. 43-1813.1(a)).

Sec. 4. *Terms of the Franchise.* (D.C. Code, sec. 43-1802.1 (1985 supp.)

Sec. 5. *Effective Date.* (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Code, sec. 1-233(c)(1)).

Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-163, effective March 14, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the January 25, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 392).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-229—"D.C. Government Quick Payment Act of 1984"—To require the District of Columbia Government to make timely payments to its suppliers; and for other purposes. New, (D.C. Code, sec. 1-1171 to 1-1176 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-164, effective March 15, 1985, published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 1, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 555).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-230—"D.C. Air Pollution Control Act of 1984"—To enact as title 20 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations the air quality control regulations of the District of Columbia (20 D.C.M.R.) (Note, D.C. Code, secs. 1-2801 and 6-701 (1985 supp.)); and to repeal the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act, approved July 30, 1968 (82 stat. 458; D.C. Code, sec. 6-901 to 6-903) is repealed; and for other purposes (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-904 to 6-906 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-165, effective March 15, 1985. Published in *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 1, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 562).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-231—"D.C. General Hospital Commission Act Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend the D.C. General Hospital Commission Act, effective May 13, 1977 (D.C. Law 1-134; D.C. Code, sec. 32-220(8)) Note, (D.C. Code, secs. 1-1101, 47-301, and 47-363 (1985 supp.) to grant the D.C. General Hospital Commission authority to enter into contracts for capital construction projects. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-166, effective March 15, 1985, published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 716).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-232—"Uniform Commercial Code Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend section 28:9-114 of the D.C. Code to provide definitions of a work of art, and a dealer. In addition, it would provide that a trust relationship is created between an artist, the consignor, and an art dealer, the consignee, and that the consigned property is not subject to the claims, liens or security interests of the creditors of the art dealers. This Act would enact the common law concerning consignments. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-167, effective March 15, 1985, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-232 was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 718).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-233—"D.C. Automatic Data Processing Act of 1984"—To provide uniformity and consistency in the management of automatic data processing and information systems, ensure compatibility of data processing equipment and information systems, and to reduce the duplication of data collection, storage and reporting. The Mayor is required to develop and issue uniform policies, standards and procedures for software development and maintenance, hardware acquisition, ADP planning, multi-system networking, employee training and development, intercommunication among data centers, computer security, and the internal audit and evaluation of ADP activities. The Mayor shall assign his duties under the bill to a single subordinate agency, such as the Information Management Administration within the Department of Administrative Services established pursuant to "Reorganization plan No. 5 of 1983". This agency would serve as a central ADP office. (New, D.C. Code, sec. 1-1134, 1-1135, and 1-1136 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-168, effective March 15, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 721).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-234—"Dedication of Land in Square 5809 for Highway Purposes Act of 1984"—The purpose of the bill is to accept the dedication of a six-foot wide piece of land in Square 5809 for sidewalk purposes. The sidewalk, which has already been built, is situated on the south side of Morris Road, S.E. and extends from the east side of West Street to the west side of Pomeroy Road, as shown on the plat filed in the Suveryor's Office under S.O. 75-279. Pursuant to an Act effective March 10, 1983 D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-442). The offers of dedication were made by the owners of lot 818 and Parcel 226/32 in Square 5809 in March 1976. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-169, effective March 15, 1985. D.C. Law 5-169 was published in the *D.C.*

Register (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act No. 5-234, was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 726).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-235—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 530 Act of 1984"—The purpose is to give Council approval to the closing of a public alley in Square 530, as shown on the plat filed under S.O. 83-181. Square 530 is bounded by G Street, F Street, Third Street and Fourth Street, N.W. in Ward 2. Pursuant to the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-411 *et seq.*). This closing was requested to consolidate the property in the Square which is presently bisected by a public alley. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-170, effective March 15, 1985. This D.C. Law was published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. The Act was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 728).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-236—"D.C. Uniform Controlled Substance Penalty Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1981, approved August 5, 1981 (D.C. Law 4-29; D.C. Code, sec. 33-501 *et seq.*), to increase the penalties for the manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture or distribute PCP or PCP immediate precursors, and PCP counterfeit substances from 5 years imprisonment, a fine of $50,000 or both, to 15 years imprisonment, a fine of $100,000, or both. Section 2 amends (D.C. Code, section 33-541); except that a person convicted of manufacturing PCP or a PCP immediate precursor may be imprisoned for 25 years, fined $200,000, or both. Section 2 also amends (D.C. Code, section 33-546), by increasing the penalties for the distribution of PCP or PCP immediate precursors to a minor from 10 years imprisonment, a fine of $50,000, or both, to 30 years imprisonment, a fine of $100,000, or both. Congress not having disapproved, this legislation became D.C. Law 5-171, effective March 15, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) of March 29, 1985. Act 5-236, was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 730) and transmitted to Congress January 23, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-237—"Closing of Parts of T Street, N.E., 7th Street, N.E., and Brentwood Road, N.E., Act of 1984"—To order the closing of T Street between Brentwood Road and 7th Street; 7th Street between Brentwood Road and T Street; and of Brentwood Road between 7th Street and T Street. These streets bound Square 3857 in Ward 5 in Northeast Washington. The closing is requested by the U.S. Postal Service for the development of a new General Mail facility. Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-172, effective March 15, 1985. D.C. Law 5-172 was published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985, and Act 5-237, was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 733).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-238—"Fees for Clinical Services and Asbestos Abatement Act of 1984"—To provide for the establishment of fees for clinical services, pursuant to the provisions of sections 201

and 206 (b) of the D.C. General Hospital Commission Act, effective May 13, 1977 (D.C. Law 1-134; D.C. Code, secs. 32-211 & 32-216(b)), a Task Force on Asbestos Abatement, and Asbestos screening services for individuals who have a high risk of asbestos-related diseases. The third proviso under the heading "Health Department" in section 1 of the D.C. Appropriation Act, 1947 (mistakenly referred to in D.C. Laws 2-9 and 5-14 as the fourth proviso under the heading "Health Department" in section 1 of the D.C. Appropriations Act of 1946), effective June 22, 1983 (D.C. Law 5-14; D.C. Code, sec. 32-119), is repealed. Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 5-173, effective March 15, 1985, and published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 736).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-239—"Day Care Policy Act of 1979 Amendments Act of 1984"—To amend the Day Care Policy Act of 1979, effective September 19, 1979 (D.C. Law 3-16, D.C. Code, sec. 3-306, 3-309, 3-314), to increase payments to child development centers and to modify attendance and grant award requirements; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-174, effective March 15, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) on Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-239, was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 743) and transmitted to Congress January 23, 1985.

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-240—"First Source Employment Agreement Act of 1984 Amendments Act of 1984"—Is to amend the "First Source Employment Agreement Act of 1984", effective June 29, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-93; D.C. Code, sec. 1-1161 (1985 supp.)), to include in its provisions leasing agreements to ensure that those who agree to lease and develop District-owned properties would be subject to the first source employment agreement requirements in the law. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-175, effective March 15, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-240, was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 746).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-241—"Motor Vehicle Definition Wheelchair Exception Amendment Act of 1984"—The purpose is to amend the District's motor vehicle and traffic laws to alter the status of wheelchairs. Under present laws, motorized wheelchairs fall under the definition of a motor vehicle and, therefore, the operators are legally required to comply with the District's motor vehicle laws including the requirements for registration, no-fault auto insurance and inspection.

Section 2

Amends section 3 (17) of the Compulsory/No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act of 1982, effective September 18, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-155; D.C. Code, sec. 35-2101 (17)).

Section 3

Amends section 2(b) of the Rental Vehicle Tax Reform Act of 1978, effective March 6, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-157; D.C. Code, sec. 40-111 (2)).

Section 4

Amends section 102 of the District of Columbia Traffic Adjudication Act of 1978, effective September 12, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-104; D.C. Code, sec. 40-602).

Section 5

Amends section 1 of the District of Columbia Implied Consent Act, approved October 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 1016; D.C. Code, sec. 40-501)

Section 6

Amends section 1(6) of An Act To provide for the regulation of finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, approved April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 69; D.C. Code, sec. 40-1101(6)).

Section 7

Amends section 2(d) of the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954 (68 Stat. 120; D.C. Code, sec. 40-402(4)).

Section 8

Amends section 2 of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 91; D.C. Code, sec. 40-804).

Section 9

Amends section 1 of An Act to provide for the recording and releasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, approved July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 736; D.C. Code, sec. 40-1001).

Section 10

Amends An Act To provide for the annual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, approved February 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 78; D.C. Code, sec. 40-201 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 8.

Section 11

Amends section 1(a) of title 4 of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, approved August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 679; D.C. Code, sec. 40-101(1)).

Section 12

Amends The District of Columbia Traffic Act of 1925, approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1119; D.C. Code, sec. 40-702(1)), and section 7 (D.C. Code, sec. 40-301).

Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-176, effective March 15, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32—No. 13) March 29, 1985. Act 5-241 was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 32 page 748).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-242—"Closing of Portions of Pubic Alleys in Square 181 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of portions of the T-

shaped alleys in Square 181, as shown on the plat filed in the Office of the Surveyor under S.O. 83-190. This Square is bounded by 16th, 17th, O and P Streets, N.W., in Ward 2. The closing is requested to enable the applicants to develop their property according to the Planned Unit Development (PUD) approved by the D.C. Zoning Commission. Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *et seq.)* Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-177, effective March 15, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No.13) Friday, March 29, 1985. This Act was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 755).

Jan. 23, 1985—Act 5-243—"Hacker's License Requirements Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 47-2829 (e)); to modify the requirements for receiving hacker's license; and for other purposes. The Mayor may issue rules to implement the provisions of sub paragraphs (e) through (e-2) pursuant to title 1 of the District of Columbia Administrative Procedures Act, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1204; D.C. code, sec. 1-1501 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-178, effective March 15, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 13) Friday, March 29, 1985. Act 5-243 was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 757).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-244—"District of Columbia Comprehensive Bicycle Transportation and Safety Act of 1984"—To establish a comprehensive bicycle program for the District of Columbia and to upgrade and expand the present bicycle staff within the Department of Public Works to carry out the program. The implementation of a comprehensive bicycle program can result in many benefits: improved air quality, reduced levels of noise and traffic congestion, greater energy conservation, increased physical fitness, greater compliance with traffic laws by bicyclists, fewer bicycle accidents and fatalities, and increased tourism in the District. Codification New Chapter 13 (Regulations of Bicycles) of title 40 (retitled Motor Vehicle and Traffic). New, (D.C. Code, sec. 40-1301, 40-1302, 40-1303, and 40-1304 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-179, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) April 5, 1985. Act 5-244 was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 764).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-245—"Uniform Requirements for Security Officers Regulation Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the Regulation Establishing Standards For Certification and Employment For Security Officers, enacted December 1, 1974 (Reg. 74 31; 17 DCMR 2112.1), to remove the prohibition against security officers wearing uniforms with stripes. (30 Stat. 1057; D.C. Code, sec. 4-114) (22-1306 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-180, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) April 5, 1985. Act 5-245, was published in the February 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 770).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-246—"Closing of Virginia Avenue, N.W., Act of 1984"—To order the closing of Virginia Avenue, N.W., between Rock Creek and 30th Street, N.W., as shown on the Surveyor's plat filed under S.O. 83-276. The portion of Virginia Avenue to be closed is unimproved. The closing is needed to facilitate the completion of the Washington Harbour project. Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 40201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *et seq.*) Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-181, effective March 16, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) April 5, 1985. Act 5-246, was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 772).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-247—"Closing of the Public Alleys in Square 669 Act of 1984"—To order the closing of the public alleys in Square 669, as shown on the Surveyor's plat filed under S.O. 81-337. Square 669 is bounded by North Capitol Street, First Street, Florida Avenue, and P and O Streets, N.E., in Ward 5. The closing is requested to consolidate the applicant's property to facilitate development on the site. Pursuant to title 2 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-182, effective March 16, 1985, and published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) April 5, 1985. Act 5-247, was published in the February 8, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 774).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-248—"D.C. Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Structures Fire Protection Study Commission Act of 1984"—To establish a Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Fire Protection Commission for the purposes of pretecting the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens of the District of Columbia by providing low-cost residential, commercial, and institutional structures with sprinkler systems. Codification New chapter 31 of title 2 (New, D.C. Code, sec. 2-3101 to sec. 2-3108 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-183, effective March 16, 1985, and published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) on April 5, 1985. This Act was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 841).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-249—"Driver License Compact Adoption Act of 1984"—To adopt the Driver License Compact and to provide for the administration and implementation of the compact; and for other purposes. Codification: New chapter 14 of title 40 entitled "Driver License Compact" (New, D.C. Code, sec. 40-1401 and 40-1402 (1985 supp.)). the Driver License Compact is an interstate compact to which thirty states are now party and with whose provisions several other jurisdictions, including the District, now substanitally comply. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-184, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) Friday, April 5, 1985. Act 5-249, was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 850).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-250—"Residential Permit Parking Regulation Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the Highways and Traffic Regulations enacted October 12, 1974 (Reg. 74-25; 18 DCMR 2411 *et seq.*), is to remove the Council from the process of designat-

ing new blocks for inclusion in the Residential Permit Parking (RPP) program and to update and clarify the existing regulations. A second group of amendments align the language of the regulations with the way the RPP Program is actually being administered. No substantive or programmatic changes are proposed. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-185, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No., 14) April 5, 1985, and Act 5-250, was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 859).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-251—"D.C. Economic Development Finance Corporation Act of 1984 Board of Directors Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Economic Development Finance Corporation Act of 1984, effective June 29, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-89; D.C. Code, sec. 1-2215 (1985 supp.)), to reduce the number of members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation ("Corporation") from 19 members to 9 members. The Act would also provide for appointments from a list provided by the Greater Washington Board of Trade, the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and the District of Columbia Banker's Association—their organizations that will help identify private sector investors for the Corporation. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-186, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) April 5, 1985, and Act 5-251, was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 870).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-252—"D.C. Comprehensive Plan Act of 1984 Land Use Element Amendment Act of 1984"—To amend the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Act of 1984, effective April 10, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-76), Note, (D.C. Code sec. 1-245, 1-246, 1-247 & 1-2002 (1985 supp.); by adopting a District Land Use Element and amending the General Provisions, Housing and Preservation and Historic Features Elements; and to require the preparation of ward plans. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Laws 5-187, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) Friday, April 5, 1985, and Act 5-252, was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 873).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-253—"Water Pollution Control Act of 1984"—To regulate the restoration of the cleanliness and purity of District of Columbia waters and the protection of the fish and aquatic life and their habitat. Codification New subchapter III of chapter 90 (retitled Environemtal Controls) of title 6. New, (DC. of Code, sec. 6-921 through sec. 6-940 (1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 5-188, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) Friday, April 5, 1985. Act 5-253 was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 929).

Jan 24, 1985—Act 5-254—"Prohibition of the Buying and Selling of Human Body Parts Act of 1984"—To prohibit the buying and selling of human body parts in the District of Columbia; and for other purposes. Codification New Chapter 2 of Title 6. (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2601, -2602, and-2603 1985 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-189, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14)

Friday, April 5, 1985. Act 5-254, was published in the February 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 931).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-255—"The Phillips Collection Revenue Bond Act of 1984"—Authorizes the issuance, sale and delivery of up to $7.5 million in revenue bonds to assist in the financing and refinancing costs of improving acquiring, constructing and equipping certain facilities of the Phillips Collection. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-190, effective March 16, 1985, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) Friday, April 5, 1985. Act 5-255, was published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 975).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-256—"National Rehabilitation Hospital, Inc., Revenue Bond Act of 1984"—Authorizes the sale, issuance and delivery of up to $45 million in revenue bonds. The proceeds from the bonds will be loaned to the National Rehabilitation Hospital to finance and refinance the costs of acquiring, constructing, improving and equipping certain facilities. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-191, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14) Friday, April 5, 1985. Act 5-256, was published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 986) in the February 22, 1985, edition.

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-257—"D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens, Inc., Revenue Bond Act of 1984"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1985 supp.)), and to authorize and provide for a loan to the District of Columbia Association for Retarded Citizens, Inc.; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-192, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14), and this Act was published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 997).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-258—"Medicaid Provider Fraud Prevention Amendments Act of 1984"—To prohibit fraud under the District of Columbia's Medicaid Program (Codification New chapter 7 of title 3.) New, (D.C. Code, sec. 3-701, -702, -703, -704 & -705); and to amend the D.C. Code to modify the admissibility of medical assistance evidence; (D.C. Code, sec. 3-204.5, sec. 22-2511, -2514, -3811, -3821; sec. 23-101 and sec. 14-307), and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-193, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14), Friday, April 5, 1985, and Act 5-258 was published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 1010).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-259—"Metropolitan Police Department Presumption of Ownership from Possession Amendment Act of 1984"—To establish a presumption of ownership from possession in the person from whom it was seized. The presumption will require the property clerk to consider possession as satisfactory evidence of ownership and require the police to return seized or impounded property to the person from whom it was seized if there is no evidence that the property is the fruit of an illegal activity or there are no claims of title outstanding. By amending an Act approved May 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 185; D.C. Code, sec. 4-157). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-194, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14),

Friday, April 5, 1985, and Act 5-259, published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 1020).

Jan. 24, 1985—Act 5-262—"Cable Television Public Access Corporation Facilitation Act of 1984"—To facilitate the establishment of a nonprofit public access corporation in the District of Columbia for the purpose of managing and encouraging the nondiscriminatory use by the public of those specifically designated and reserved, noncommercial public access channels of the franchised cable telecommunication system. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 5-195, effective March 16, 1985, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 14), Friday, April 5, 1985, and Act 5-262, was published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 1022).

D. District of Columbia Council Acts (1985)

COUNCIL ACTS OF 1985 TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR REVIEW AND BECAME LAW

Mar. 4, 1985—Act 6-11—"D.C. Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979 Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979, effective Auguest 14, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-138; D.C. Code, sec. 1-113 (d)). to postpone the date of the 1st election for the Office of Senator and Representative. Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 6-1, effective April 23, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 18) Friday, May 3, 1985. Act 6-11, published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 1039).

Mar. 4, 1985—Act 6-12—"Interest Rate Ceiling Amendment Act of 1983 Clarification Act of 1985 Temporary Act of 1985"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the Interest Rate Ceiling Amendment Act of 1983, the 2nd sentence of (D.C. Code, section 28-3301(e)(2)), by removing the 1-point limitation on federally related mortgage loans. (This act shall expire on the 180th day following its having taken effect.) Congress not having disapproved, the Act became D.C. Law 6-2, effective April 23, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 18) Friday, May 3, 1985. Act 6-12, was published in the February 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 1044).

Mar. 20, 1985—Act 6-14—"D.C. Commission on Baseball Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Commission on Baseball Act of 1984, approved July 13, 1984 (Act 5-162; 31 DCR 3957), to allow for the expansion of the Commission from nine to eleven members. It further authorizes the Commission to solicit and receive gifts from private sources and to establish its own bank account. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-3, effective May 9, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 21) May 24, 1985. Act 6-14, published in the March 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 1599).

March 20, 1985—Act 6-15—"D.C. Housing Finance Agency Amendment Temporary Act of 1985"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency Act, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-135: D.C. Code, sec. 45-2101 *et seq.*),

is amended as follow: (D.C. Code, secs. 45-2112, 45-2113 & 45-2117 (1986 supp.)), to restructure the Board of Directors, provide for Concil review of proposals for bond financing, and for other purposes. This Act shall be in effect for no longer than 180 days. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-4, effective May 9, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 21) of Friday, May 24, 1985. Act 6-15, published in the March 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 1062).

April 16, 1985—Act 6-17—"Interest Rate Ceiling Amendment Clarification Act of 1985"—To clarify and amend the Interest Rate Ceiling Amendment Act of 1983, (D.C. Code, section 28-3301(e)(2)), by removing the 1-point limitation on federally related mortgage loans. Congress not having disapproved, the Act became D.C. Law 6-5, effective June 4, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 24) Friday, June 14, 1985. This Act was published in the April 19, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 2084).

May 21, 1985—Act 6-19—"Council Record Reproduction Fee Authorization Act of 1985"—To authorize the Secretary to the Council of the District of Columbia to establish reasonable fees for reproductions of transcripts or transcriptions of legislative meetings, committee meetings, legislative hearings, investigative hearings, and any other records that are part of the Council of the District of Columbia's official legislative files. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-6, effective July 17, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 31) Friday, August 2, 1985. This Act 6-19, was published in the May 31, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 2954).

May 21, 1985—Act 6-20—"Advisory Neighborhood Commission Boundaries Act of 1983 Amendment Act of 1985"—To make technical amendments to the Advisory Neighborhood Commission Boundaries Act of 1983. effective June 22, 1983 (D.C. Law 5-13; D.C. Code, sec. 1-254). These technical amendments eliminate inconsistencies and make no substantive changes in the boundaries used in the 1984 elections or other procedures applicable to Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-7, effective July 17, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 31) of Friday, August 2, 1985. Act 6-20 was published in the May 31, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 2956).

May 21, 1985—Act 6-21—"Pregnancy Anti-Discrimination Act of 1985"—The Human Rights Act of 1977, effective December 13, 1977 (D.C. Law 2-38; D.C. Code, sec. 1-2501 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 105 to read as follows: "Sec. 105. (a) For the purposes of interpreting this act, discrimination on the basis of sex shall include, but not be limited to, discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 6-8, effective July 17, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 31) of Friday, August 2, 1985. Act 6-21 was published in the May 31, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 2959).

May 21, 1985—Act 6-22—"Utility Regulatory Assessment Clarification Act of 1985"—To clarify the reporting requirements for utility companies with regard to notification of pending applications for changes in rates or services; according to an Act of March 14, 1985

(D.C. Law 5-153; D.C. Code, sec. 43-101 *et seq.*), is amended as follows: Paragraph 39 (D.C. Code, sec. 43-609) and paragraph 42 (a) (D.C. Code, sec. 43-612 (a)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-9, effective July 17, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 31) of Friday, August 2, 1985. Act 6-22 was published in the May 31, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 2961).

May 21, 1985—Act 6-23—"Rental Housing Act of 1985"—To provide a rent stabilization program, a tenant assistance program, eviction procedures, conversion and demolition procedures, relocation assistance; and for other purposes. New (D.C. Code, sec. 45-2501 (1986 supp.)). Pursuant to D.C. Code, Title 1-1320; Congressional review period for paragraphs (6), (8), (9), and (10) of Section 205(a), Title II, of the Rental Housing Act of 1985 (D.C. Act 6-23) has been suspended and no further action can be taken on these paragraphs of D.C. Act 6-23 until a referendum election is held. Congress not having disapproved, therefore, notice is given that the thirty day Congressional review period has expired for the Rental Housing Act of 1985, except paragraphs (6), (8), (9), and (10) of section 205(a), Title II, and this enactment may be cited as D.C. Law 6-8, effective July 17, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 31) of Friday, August 2, 1985. Act 6-23, was published in the June 7, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32, page 3089).

June 5, 1985—Act 6-25—"Institutional Care under Contract Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend An Act to authorize certain progams and activities of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved October 26, 1973, (87 Stat. 505; D.C. Code, sec. 32-125), so that the Mayor may from time to time adjust the rates of reimbursement for institutional care provided under the D.C. Medical Charities and other contractual programs. Congress not having disapproved, this enactment may be cited as D.C. Law 6-11, effective July 25, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 32) of August 9, 1985. Act No. 6-25 was published in the June 14, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3230).

June 5, 1985—Act 6-26—"State Revenue Officers Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the State Revenue Officers Registration Act of 1978, effective September 9, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-102; D.C. Code, sec. 4-1001 *et seq.*) to prohibit the surveillance of District of Columbia liquor stores by out-of-state revenue officers. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-12, effective July 25, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 32) of August 9, 1985. Act No. 6-26 was was published in the June 14, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3235).

June 5, 1985—Act 6-27—"District of Columbia Newborn Screening requirement Act of 1979 Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Newborn Screening Requirement Act of 1979, effective April 29, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-65; D.C. Code, sec 6-311 *et seq.*) to add galactosemia, homocystinuria, maple syrup urine disease, and sickle hemoglobinopathy to the list of metabolic disorders for which neonatal screening must be made available by all hospitals and maternity centers in the District of Columbia, to make the assumption of secreening costs by the District of Columbia government contingent upon indigency, and to make the assumption of

follow-up testing and treatment costs by the District of Columbia government contingent upon both indigency and residency. (D.C. Code, secs. 6-312, 6-313, 6-316, 6-318, & 6-319 1986 supp.)). The applicability of this act shall be delayed until January 1, 1986. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-13, effective July 25, 1985, according to the District of Columbia Register (Vol. 32 No. 32) August 9, 1985. Act No. 6-27 was published in the June 14, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3235).

June 5, 1985—Act 6-28—"Georgetown University Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to Georgetown University; and for other purposes (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). If the Bonds are not issued, sold, and delivered to the original purchaser within 2 years from the effective date of this act, the authorization provided in this act with respect to the issuance, sale, and delivery of the Bonds shall expire. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-14, effective July 25, 1985. According to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 32) August 9, 1985. Act 6-28 was published in the June 14, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 3240).

June 12, 1985—Act 6-30—"Legislative Veto Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, effective August 17, 1982, (D.C. Law 4-140; D.C. Code, sec. 5-806 (c)(2)), the District of Columbia Community Development Act of 1975, effective December 16, 1975 (D.C. Law 1-39; D.C. Code, sec. 5-902(c)), the Minority Contracting Act of 1976, effective March 29, 1977 (D.C. Law 1-95; D.C. Code, sec, 1-1141 *et seq.*), the Education Licensure Commission Act of 1976, effective September 6, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-83; D.C. Code, sec. 31-1606 (a)), the District of Columbia Traffic Adjudication Act of 1978, effective September 12, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-104; D.C. Code, sec. 40-605 (a) (1)), the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-135; D.C. Code, sec. 1-601.1, 1-609.1, and 1-612.6)), the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency Act, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-135; D.C. Code, sec. 45-2101, 45-2112 (c) and 45-2122 (b) (1) (B)), the District of Columbia Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1981, effective August 5, 1981, (D.C. Law 4-29; D.C. Code, sec. 33-511 (b)), and the Cable Television Communications Act of 1981, effective March 16, 1985, (D.C. Law 5-195; D.C. Code, sec. 43-1829 (c) (3)), to modify legislative regulation of actions by District of Columbia agencies. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-15, effective August 1, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 33) of Friday, August 16, 1985. Act 6-30 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3570)

June 14, 1985—Act 6-31—"Professional Corporation Franchise Tax Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, approved July 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 328; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1801.1 *et seq.*), and the District of Columbia Professional Corporation Act, effective January 23, 1976 (D.C. Law 1-43; D.C. Code, sec. 29-621), is repealed as they affect the imposition of corporate and unincorporated business franchise taxes; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved,

this Act became *D.C. Law* 6-16, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-31 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3578).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-32—"District of Columbia Public Library Board of Trustees Appointment Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend An Act approved April 1, 1926 (44 Stat. 229; D.C. Code, secs. 37-104 & 37-105), are amended to provide for confirmation by the Council of the District of Columbia of appointments to the library board of trustees, to clarify the duties of the library board of trustees, to repeal an Act Approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 943; D.C. Code, sec. 37-107) also an Act To Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, approved April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 290; D.C. Code, sec. 37-108), is repealed. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became *D.C. Law* 6-17, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-32 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3582).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-33—"Closing and Dedication of Public Alleys in Square 212, S.O. 83-42, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley and to accept the dedication of land for a public alley in Square 212, bordered by N Street, 14th Street, Thomas Circle, Massachusetts Avenue, and 15th Street all of Northwest, in Ward 2. Pursuant to the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-411 *et seq.).* Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-18, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-33 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3588).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-34—"D.C. Public Records Management Act of 1985"—To establish a comprehensive program of public records management, archival administration, and library of governmental information for the District of Columbia; and for other purposes. New, chapter 29 of title 1 (D.C. Code, sec. 1-2901 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-19, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) September 20, 1985. Act 6-34 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3590).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-35—"Elimination and Establishment of Building Restriction Lines in Square 2330, S.O. 84-159, Act of 1985"—To eliminate a building restriction line on the north side of Patterson Street, N.W., between 31st Place, N.W., and 32nd Street, N.W., and to extend the building restriction lines along 31st Place, N.W., and 32nd Street, N.W., in Square 2330 in Ward 3. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became Register Law 6-20, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of September 20, 1985, and Act 6-35 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3603).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-36—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 408, S.O. 84-142, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 408, bordered by D Street, N.W., 8th Street, N.W.,

Market Space (C Street, N.W.,), and 9th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (Register Law 4-201; Register Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became Register Law 6-21, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-36, was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3605).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-37—"Closing and Dedication of Public Alleys in Square 319, S.O. 72-72, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley and to accept the dedication of land for a public alley in Square 319, bordered by H Street, N.W., 11th Street, N.W., G Street, N.W., and 12th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became Register Law 6-22, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-37 was published in the June 28, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3607).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-38—"Closing of a Segment of Porter Street, N.W., adjacent to Square 2225, S.O. 80-373, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a segment of Porter Street, N.W., between Quebec Street, N.W., and Williamsburg Lane, N.W., adjacent to Square 2225 in Ward 3. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-23, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985, and Act 6-38 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3609).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-39—"Tax Conformity Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, effective June 11, 1982 (Register Law 4-118; Register Code, sec. 47-1801.4 (28)) of the (1986 supp.); to redefine "Internal Revenue Code of 1954" as providing continued conformity, on a limited basis, with the Federal income tax. The "Tax Conformity Amendment Act of 1985," amends the District's income and franchise tax law by Public Laws 98-611 and 98-612, Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, effective October 31, 1984. Specifically, Act 6-39 maintains continued conformity with these recent changes in Federal tax law with respect to extending the exclusions from gross income of both employer paid educational assistance and qualified group legal service plans, as well as delaying the imputed interest hike on transactions up to $2 million. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became Register Law 6-24, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of September 20, 1985. Act of 6-39 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3611).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-40—"Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act Amendment Temporary Act of 1985"—To amend, on a temporary basis, An Act To provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106; Register Code, sec. 47-2301), to provide for a flat motor vehicle fuel tax. This act shall expire on the 180th day following its having taken effect or on the day following the effective date of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act Amendment Act of 1985, whichever occurs first. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became Register Law 6-25, effective September 5, 1985, according

to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-40 was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3613).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-41—"Ambulatory Surgical Facility Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend and clarify District of Columbia law for ambulatory surgical facilities, to give the Mayor emergency suspension authority for all health-care facilities and agencies, and to extend the time periods for rulemaking under the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983. (D.C. Law 5-48; D.C. Code, sec. 32-1301, -1304, and -1305) is amended, and (D.C. Law 3-99; D.C. Code, sec. 32-302). Section 4 of this Act shall not take effect, and the definition of "ambulatory surgical facility" contained in section 2(a) shall not be applicable, until the Mayor issues rules for ambulatory surgical facilities. Until these rules are issued, the provisions of the D.C. Ambulatory surgical Treatment Center Licensure Act, effective April 6, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-66; 24 DCR 6836) shall be applicable. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-26, effetive September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of September 20, 1985. Act 6-41, was published in the June 28, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3615).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-42—"Washington Beef Limited Partnership Project Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize the District of Columbia government to issue up to $2,775,000 in revenue bonds for the purpose of providing a loan to the Washington Beef Limited Partnership to finance the construction of a new facility and to purchase meat packing and storage equipment. The new facility will be used as a refrigerated and dry storage warehouse for the processing and distribution of beef and related products, as well as house the corporate offices of the Washington Beef Company. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-27, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32—No. 38) Friday, September 20, 1985. This Act 6-42, was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3731).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-43—"Museum Building Limited Partnership Project Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize the District to issue up to $5,730,000 in revenue bonds for the purpose of providing funds to the Museum Building Limited Partnership to acquire, construct, and renovate property at 801 13th Street, N.W., to be known as The National Museum of Women in the Arts. The bonds will not be a general obligation of the District, nor will the bonds be payable from any tax revenue of the District. The Museum Building Limited Partnership agrees to pay all the District's costs associated with the issuance of these bonds and to pay the District a program fee based on the amount of the bonds issued. Pursuant to (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-28, effective September 5, 1985, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of Friday, September 20, 1985. Act 6-43 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3739).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-44—"American University Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to The American University; and for other

purposes. Pursuant to (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-29, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of September 20, 1985. Act 6-44, was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3747). If the Bonds are not issued, sold, and delivered to the original purchaser within 3 years from the effective date of this act, the authorization provided in this act with respect to the issuance, sale, and delivery of the Bonds shall expire.

June 16, 1985—Act 6-45—"Dance Alley Designation Act of 1985"—To name the alleys within the block bordered by Columbia Road, N.W., Belmont Road, N.W., and 18th Street, N.W., in Ward 1, "Dance Alley". Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-30, effective September 5, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38) of September 20, 1985. Act 6-45 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3768).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-46—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 432, S.O. 84-140, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 432, bordered by D Street, N.W., 7th Street, N.W., Market Space (C Street, N.W.), and 8th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1983, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-31, effective September 5, 1985, according to the September 20, 1985 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38). Act 6-46 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3770).

June 14, 1985—Act 6-47—"Closing of a Portion of Brentwood Road, N.E., adjacent to Square 4208, S.O. 84-25, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a portion of Brentwood Road, N.E., bordered by Irving Street, N.E., Queens Chapel Road, N.E., Square 4208, and 18th Street, N.E., in Ward 5. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C Law 6-32, effective September 5, 1985, according to the September 5, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 38). Act 6-47 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3772).

June 19, 1985—Act 6-48—"Cigarette Tax Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1949, effective March 10, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-71; D.C. Code, sec. 47-2401 *et seq.*), is amended as follows: (a) Section 603(a) (D.C. Code, sec 47-2402(a)) amends the District's cigarette tax law to change the method of taxing cigarette sales from 13 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes or fraction thereof, to .65 cents per individual cigarette. (b) Section 604(a) (2) (D.C. Code, sec. 47-2403(a) (2)) repeals the tax exemption for sample packs of five cigarettes or less. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-33, effective September 10, 1985, according to the September 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 39). Act 6-48 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3774).

June 19, 1985—Act 6-49—"District of Columbia Trust, Loan, Mortgage, Safe Deposit and Title Corporations Act Amendment Temporary Act of 1985". To amend, on a temporary basis, An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, (31 Stat. 1306; D.C. Code, section 26-417), to remove the restriction which limits the par value of stock for trust, loan, mortgage, safe deposit and title corporations which operate in the District of Columbia. This Act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-34, effective September 10, 1985, according to the September 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 39). Act 6-49 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3776).

June 19, 1985—Act 6-50—"District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982 Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-101; D.C. Code, sec. 3-201.1 *et seq.*), to conform the District's Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program to the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and federal regulations. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-35, effective September 10, 1985, according to the September 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 39). Act 6-50 was published in the July 5, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 3778).

July 16, 1985—Act 6-54—"Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, approved February 27, 1929, effective March 5, 1981 (45 Stat. 1327; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1303), to eliminate the limitation on members of the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art to 1 term, and instead creating a limitation of two terms before a member becomes ineligible for service; and allowing such an ineligible member to again be eligible for service 3 years after completion of his or her term of service. To provide requirements for a quorum, to provide for the removal of members who do not meet attendance requirements; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-36, effective September 27, 1985, according to the October 11, 1985 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 41). Act 6-54 was published in the July 26, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4300).

July 16, 1985—Act 6-55—"Joy Evans Therapeutic Recreation Center Designation Act of 1985"—To name the recently completed Department of Recreation Therapeutic Recreation Center at 5th and L Streets, S.E., sited within the lot designated as formerly United States Reservation No. 19-A, the "Joy Evans Therapeutic Recreation Center". Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-37, effective September 27, 1985, according to the October 11, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 41). This Act, D.C. Act 6-55, was published in the July 26, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page No. 4303) and transmitted to Congress on July 16, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 16, 1985—Act 6-56—"District of Columbia Traffic Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act,

1925, approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 813; D.C. Code, secs. 40-301, 40-604, 40-605, 22-2514, 22-3815, and 35-2103), and the Compulsory No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act of 1982, effective September 18, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-155; D.C. Code, sec. 35-2113), to provide for the decriminalization of the offenses of operating a motor vehicle with an expired permit and operating a motor vehicle without insurance. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-38, effective September 27, 1985, according to the October 11, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 41). This Act, D.C. Act 6-56, was published in the July 26, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4307) and transmitted to Congress on July 16, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 16, 1985—Act 6-57—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 127, S.O. 84-64, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley Square 127, bordered by I Street, N.W., 17th Street, N.W., H Street, N.W., and 18th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-39, effective September 27, 1985, according to the October 11, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 41). This Act, D.C. Act 6-57, was published in the July 26, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4311) and transmitted to Congress on July 16, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 16, 1985—Act 6-58—"D.C. Correctional Facility Study Commission Temporary Act of 1985"—To establish, on a temporary basis, a study commission for the purpose of advising the District of Columbia government regarding whether new correctional facilities are needed, the site selection, and construction of or renovation of an existing structure for its use as an additional correctional facility, if needed; the cost of constructing a new facility or renovating an existing structure; a recommended prison population to be housed in any new facility, including the possibility of housing women; innovative penal institution programs for the incarcerated to be used at the facility; and for other purposes. D.C. Code, sec. 24-441 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-40, effective September 27, 1985, according to the October 11, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 41). This Act, D.C. Act 6-58, was published in the July 26, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4313) and transmitted to Congress on July 16, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-59—"D.C. Hospital Equipment Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for loans to certain non-profit hospitals; and for other purposes. (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-41, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). This Act, (Act 6-59) was published in the August 2, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4439) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-60—"Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985"—To provide for the imposition of civil fines and other sanctions for infractions of certain

District of Columbia laws and regulations, to establish a uniform and expeditious adjudicative system with respect to the infractions; and for other purposes. Codification New Chapter 27 of title 6. New, (D.C. Code, sec. 6-2701 *et seq.* 1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-42, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-60 was published in the August 2, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4450) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-61—"D.C. Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978/Retirement Annuity Pay Reduction Exception Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Code, sec. 1-601 *et seq.*), to provide that District government employees who receive an annuity under any retirement system of the uniformed services of the United States shall have their compensation reduced only when their income from their District government position plus their annuity exceeds the amount payable for step 1 of Grade 15 in the District Service Schedule 1. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-43, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-61 was published in the August 2, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4484).

July 24, 1985—Act 6-62—"D.C. Housing Finance Agency Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Finance Agency Act, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-135; D.C. Code, sec. 45-2101 *et seq.*), to restructure the Board of Directors, to provide for Council confirmation of the Executive Director, to establish the requirement for public official bonding, to provide for Council review of proposals for bond financing, to modify the low-income housing set-aside requirement, to modify the limitations on distributions of a sponsor's equity in an Agency-financed project, to make conforming amendments; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-44, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-62 was published in the August 2, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4487) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-63—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 250, S. O. 84-135, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 250, bordered by I Street, N.W., 13th Street, N.W., H Street, N.W., and 14th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-45, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-63 was published in the August 2, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4497) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-64—"The Washington Home for Incurables, Inc., Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize the District of Columbia to issue, sell, and deliver up to $16 million in revenue bonds. The proceeds from the bonds will be used to provide a loan

to the Washington Home for Incurables to finance the demolition and reconstruction of a long-term nursing facility on its present site. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-46, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985,] *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-64 was published in the August 9, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4558) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-65—"Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes Act of 1985"—To authorize the issuance of District of Columbia general obligation tax revenue anticipation notes of the District of Columbia to finance general governmental expenses for fiscal year 1986. This Act shall take effect upon enactment as provided in section 472 (d) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act approved December 23, 1981 (95 Stat. 1497; D.C. Code, sec. 47-328). Following the signature of the Mayor on July 16, 1985, this legislation was assigned Act No. 6-65, and published in the August 9, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 4570). The Council gave notice that this legislation became effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, July 16, 1985, and cites this enactment as D.C. Law 6-47, in the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43).[1]

July 24, 1985—Act 6-66—"Prostitution Enforcement Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend An Act For the suppression of prostitution in the District of Columbia, approved June 29, 1953 (67 Stat. 93; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2701), to facilitate the prosecution of prostitution cases in the District of Columbia. Congress not having disapproved, this action became D.C. Law 6-62, effective November 21, 1985, after a 60 legislative review, according to *D.C. Register* (vol. 32—No. 49) December 6, 1985. Act 6-66 was published in the August 9, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4581) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 60-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-67—"Board of Education Budget Submission Date Amendment Act of 1985"—To change the Board of Education's budget submission date from the 1st day of October to the 21st day of December, in advance of the fiscal year. By amending an Act of June 20, 1906 (34 Stat. 317; D.C. Code, sec. 31-103). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-48, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-67 was published in the August 9, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4583) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

July 24, 1985—Act 6-68—"Motor Vehicle Tags Temporary Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-206; D.C. Code, sec. 40-102(d) (5) (A)), to extend the period of validity for special use certificates and identification tags for motor vehicles. This Act shall expire on the 180th day following its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-69, effective October 5, 1985, according to the October 25, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 43). Act 6-68 was published in the August 9, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol.

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[1] Are Acts which do not require Congressional Review.

32 page 4585) and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Aug. 2, 1985—Act 6-72—"Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985"—To regulate the rehabilitation and the punishment of youth offenders charged with or convicted of a criminal offense in the district of Columbia and to amend An Act To control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes, to provide for these purposes. New chapter 8 of title 24 (D.C. Code, sec. 24-801 (1986 supp.)). This legislation provides that a youth offender who is convicted of a second armed offense is ineligible for sentencing undr the act. Also, a youth offender convicted of murder (including felony murder) is precluded from benefiting from the rehabilitative sentencing options of the act. The offense of murder was *not* exempted in the former Federal Youth Corrections Act. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-69, effective December 7, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32. No. 51). This legislation, Act 6-72, was published in the August 9, 1985 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 4587) and transmitted to Congress on August 2, 1985, for a 60-day review.

September 11, 1985—Act 6-73—"Student Loan Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds, to authorize and provide for the establishment of a college and university program to provide loans for the payment of educational expenses for and on behalf of students; and for other purposes (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-50, effective October 25, 1985, according to the November 8, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 45). This legislation, Act 6-73, was published in the September 27, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5479) and transmitted to Congress on September 11, 1985, for a 30-day review.

October 3, 1985—Act 6-74—"Real Property Tax Rates for Tax Year 1986 and Classifications Amendment Act of 1985"—To establish real property tax rates for tax year 1986; to establish the real property special tax rates for tax year 1986; to amend the District of Columbia Real Property Tax Revision Act of 1974, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1051; D.C. Code, sec. 47-801 *et seq.*), to modify the ratemaking deadline and the real property tax classifications for tax year 1986 and for subsequent tax years; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-50, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). This legislation was assigned Act No. 6-74, published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5681) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

October 3, 1985—Act 6-75—"Militia Exemption Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend An Act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. 772; D.C. Code, sec. 39-101 *et seq.*), to remove the prohibition in the law which prevents District of Columbia police officers and firefighters from joining the D.C. National Guard. This Act allows dual membership in the District of Columbia National Guard, and

Fire and Police Department. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-52, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). This legislation, Act 6-75, was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5690) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

October 3, 1985—Act 6-76—"The George Washington University Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to The George Washington University; and for other purposes. (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)) Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-53, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). This legislation, Act 6-76, published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5692) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

October 3, 1985—Act 6-77—"Motor Vehicle Special Use Certificates and Tags Validity Period Extension Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-206; D.C. Code, sec. 40-102(d)(5)(A)), to extend the validity period for motor vehicle special use certificates and special use identification tags from 20 days to 30 days to allow for increased processing time for the applicant and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles Service Personnel. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-54, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). Act 6-77 was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5713) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

October 3, 1985—Act 6-78—"D.C. Correctional Facility Study Commission Act of 1985"—To establish a study commission for the purpose of advising the District of Columbia government regarding whether new correctional facilities are needed, the site selection and construction of or renovation of an existing structure for its use as an additional correctional facility, if needed; the cost of constructing a new facility or renovating an existing structure; a recommended prison population to be housed in any new facility, including the possibility of housing women; innovative penal institution programs for the incarcerated to be used at the facility; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-55, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). This legislation, Act 6-78, was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5715) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 3, 1985—Act 6-79—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 277, S.O. 84-10, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 277, bordered by R Street, N.W., Vermont Avenue, N.W., Q Street, N.W., and 13th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-56, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6,

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1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). Act 6-79 was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5720) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 3, 1985—Act 6-80—"Consuming Alcohol During Pregnancy Warning Signs Act of 1985"—The District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, approved January 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 319; D.C. Code, sec. 24-101 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 47 to require retail vendors of alcoholic beverages to post warning signs regarding the dangers of consuming alcohol during pregnancy. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-57, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). Act 6-79 was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5720) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 3, 1985—Act 6-81—"Extension of Education Financial Assistance Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend Section 436(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, approved October 12, 1976 (90 Stat. 2132; D.C. Code, sec. 1-358 (a)), to allow the District of Columbia to authorize the use of industrial revenue bond proceeds to fund student loans for District of Columbia residents. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-58, effective November 19, 1986, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). this Act, 6-78 was published in the October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5725) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 3, 1985—Act 6-83—"Cable Television Franchise Agreement Modification Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Cable Television Franchise Award Act of 1984, the Cable Television Communications Act of 1981, and the Cable Television Franchise Agreement between District Cablevision, Inc., and the District of Columbia to modify certain terms, conditions, and requirements of the District of Columbia Cable Television Franchise. (D.C. Code, secs. 43-1802.1 & 43-1813.1 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-59, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). Act 6-83 was published in the October 18, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5812) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 3, 1985—Act 6-85—"Motor Vehicle Parking Regulation Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend Section 82 of the Highway and Traffic Regulations, effective March 16, 1985 (D.C. Law 5-185; 18 DCMR 2411 *et seq.*), to extend the two-hour restriction period in residential permit parking areas by changing the hours from 7:00 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. The extension of the two-hour restriction will prohibit non-residents from parking in residential permit parking areas at 4:30 p.m., thereby making it difficult for residents to park near their homes, and not being ticketed since the restriction ends at 6:30 p.m. Subsection (j) (4) (18 DCMR 2413.6) is amended to restrict the issuance of residental parking permits to vehicles over twenty-two feet in length. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-61, effective November 19, 1985, according to the December 6, 1985, edition of *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 49). Act 6-85 was published in the

October 11, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5839) and transmitted to Congress on October 3, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 9, 1986—Act 6-86—"D.C. Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985"—To provide for regional interstate banking in the District of Columbia on a reciprocal basis. Codification, New chapter 8 of title 26 (New, D.C. Code, sec. 26-801 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-63, effective November 23, 1985, according to the D.C. Register (Vol. 32—No. 49) of December 6, 1985. Subsequent to the Mayor's disapproval on October 2, 1985, the Council Overrode the Veto on October 8, 1985, and this legislation was assigned Act 6-86. The Act was published in the October 25, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5954) and transmitted to Congress on October 9, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 10, 1985—Act 6-87—"Ban on Possession of Open Alcoholic Beverage Containers Act of 1985"—To amend the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, approved January 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 333; D.C. Code, sec. 25-128(a)), to prohibit possession of open alcoholic beverage containers. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-64, effective December 3, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 51). This legislation, Act 6-87, was published in the October 25, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5970) and transmitted to Congress on October 10, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 10, 1985—Act 6-88—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 4248, S.O. 68-107, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 4248, bordered by Kearney Street, N.E., 24th Street, N.E., Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., and 22nd Street, N.E., in Ward 5. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421) Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-65, effective December 3, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 51). Act 6-88 was published in the October 25, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 5972) and transmitted to Congress on October 10, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 10, 1985—Act 6-89—"Student Health Care Act of 1985"—To require that all prekindergarten, elementary, and secondary school students in the District of Columbia are periodically given comprehensive physical and dental examinations and that the results of these examinations are documented by certificates of health and dental health placed in a school health file maintained for each student; (D.C. Code, sec. 31-2301 to 31-2309 (1986 supp.)); and to amend the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983, effective February 24, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-48; D.C. Code, sec. 32-1307(c)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-66, effective December 3, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 51). This legislation, Act 6-89, was published in the November 1, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6086) and transmitted to Congress on October 10, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 10, 1985—Act 6-90—"District of Columbia Regional Airports Authority Act of 1985"—To endorse on behalf of the District gov-

ernment the creation of a regional airport authority to acquire Washington National Airport and Washington Dulles International Airport from the Federal Government. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-67, effective December 3, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 51). This legislation was assigned Act No. 6-90, published in the November 1, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6093) and transmitted to Congress on October 10, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 10, 1985—Act 6-92—"Washington Hospital Center Corporation Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to the Washington Hospital Center Corporation; (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-68, effective December 3, 1985, according to the December 20, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 51). Act 6-92 was published in the November 1, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6106) and transmitted to Congress on October 10, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 23, 1985—Act 6-94—The Sibley Memorial Hospital Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries; (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-70, effective December 12, 1985, according to the December 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 52). This legislation, Act 6-94, was published in the November 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 63130) and transmitted to Congress on October 23, 1985, for a 30-day review. Bill H.R. 3671 was introduced to waive the 30-day review period for four Acts of the District of Columbia authorizing the issuance of Revenue Bonds. This Act, 6-94, was among the Acts included in the Bill, H.R. 3671, and its 30-day Congressional review period expired on December 11, 1985, with this Act going into effect on the 12th, which is 14 days prior to H.R. 3671 becoming a public law on December 26, 1985. Therefore, the public law number will not be used for this legislation.

Oct. 23, 1985—Act 6-95—"Business Incubator Facilitation Act of 1985"—To provide for the establishment of one or more business incubators in the District of Columbia by offering the use of city-owned property, credit support for business incubator financing, and other incentives to ensure that tenant business costs for space and services are kept to a minimum; and for other purposes. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-71, effective December 12, 1985, according to the December 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 52). This Act was published in the November 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6334) and transmitted to Congress on October 23, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 23, 1985—Act 6-96—"Closing of a Portion of Davenport Street, N.W., adjacent to Squares 1672 and 1673, S.O. 84-313, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a portion of Davenport Street, N.W., adjacent to Squares 1672 and 1673, from 42nd Street, N.W., to River Road, N.W., and 43rd Place, N.W., in Ward 3. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, with title to the land to vest as shown on the

Surveyor's plat. The approval of this closing is contingent upon the filing in the Recorder of Deeds Division of the District of Columbia Department of Finance and Revenue of a covenant between the District of Columbia and the owners of the abutting property, which incorporates fire prevention and protection conditions as set forth by the D.C. Fire Department, and which incorporates conditions and easements as set forth by the Department of Public Works. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-72, effective December 12, 1985, according to the December 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 52). This Act was published in the November 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6342) and transmitted to Congress on October 23, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Oct. 23, 1985—Act 6-97—"Mandatory Use of Seat Belts Act of 1985"—To require the driver and the passenger in the front seat next to the door to wear seat belts. Exempts the seat belt requirement for riders in vehicles manufactured before July 1, 1966, and persons who are unable to wear a safety belt for medical reasons. This Act has no impact on existing law. However, the bill complements the provisions of the Child Restraint Act of 1982. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-73, effective December 12, 1985, according to the December 27, 1985, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32—No. 52). Act 6-97 was published in the November 8, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6344) and transmitted to Congress on October 23, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Nov. 1, 1985—Act 6-98—"Fiscal Year 1986 Follow Through Act of 1985"—To amend the Washington Convention Center Management Act of 1979, effective November 3, 1979, (D.C. Law 3-36; D.C. Code, sec. 9-601 *et seq.*), is amended as follows: (a) The last sentence of section 3(c) (D.C. Code, sec. 9-602(c)), and (b) The first sentence of section 4(b)(1) (D.C. Code, sec. 9-603 (b)(1)), and to amend the District of Columbia Economic Development Finance Corporation Act of 1984, effective June 29, 1984, (D.C. Law 5-89; 31 DCR 2514), New, D.C. Code, sec. 1-2223 (1986 supp.), to establish a program for financing the acquisition of small businesses. The Mayor did not sign, therefore, this legislation is deemed approved without signature upon expiration of 10-day mayoral review period. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-74, effective December 21, 1985, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 2) of January 10, 1986. Act 6-98 was published in the November 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6475) and transmitted to Congress on November 1, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Nov. 7, 1985—Act 6-99—"Wastewater system regulation temporary act of 1985"—To establish, on a temporary basis, uniform requirements for discharges into the District of Columbia's wastewater system and to enable the District to protect public health in conformity with federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes. This act shall expire on the 180th day following its having taken effect. Codification New subchapter IV of chapter 9 of title 6, entitled Wastewater Control. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-76, effective January 25, 1986, according to the February 7, 1986, D.C. Register (Vol. 33 No. 6) Act 6-99 was published in the November 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C.*

Register (Vol. 32 page 6478) and transmitted to Congress on November 7, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Nov. 7, 1985—Act 6-100—"Limitation on the Use of the Chokehold Act of 1985"—To specify the circumstances and procedures under which the chokehold is permitted; (D.C. Code, secs. 4-188 to 4-190 (1986 supp.)), and for other purposes. The Mayor may issue rules to implement the provisions of this act pursuant to title 1 of the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1203; D.C. Code, sec. 1-1501 *et seq.*). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-77, effective January 25, 1986, according to the February 7, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 6) Act 6-100 was published in the November 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6497) and transmitted to Congress on November 7, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Nov. 7, 1985—Act 6-101—"Georgetown University Higher Education Facilities Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to Georgetown University; and for other purposes. (D.C. Code, Sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). This legislation was assigned Act No. 6-101, published in the November 15, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 6502) and transmitted to Congress on November 7, 1985, for a 30-day review. Bill H.R. 3718 was introduced to waive the 30-day review period for certain Acts and Bills of the District of Columbia authorizing the issuance of Revenue Bonds. Act 6-101, "Georgetown University Higher Education Facilities Revenue Bond Act of 1985", was included in this legislation, and became Public Law 99-216 effective December 26, 1985, and D.C. Law 6-75. Notice of the effective date of the law was published in the January 10, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 2).

Nov. 26, 1985—Act 6-104—"Compulsory/No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act of 1982 Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the Compulsory/No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Act, of 1982, effective September 18, 1982, (D.C. Law 4-155; D.C. Code, sec. 35-2101 *et seq.*), which requires automobile owners to carry, and automobile insurers to offer, insurance which covers property damage liability, third-party liability, and uninsured motorists protection. It also requires insurers to offer underinsured motor vehicle coverage. The mandatory personal injury protection (PIP) benefits required by the 1982 Act are made optional, and the $5,000 threshold is eliminated; instead, a verbal threshold is mandated. Act 6-104 also eliminates the assigned claims plan and creates an uninsured motorist fund. It authorizes arbitration in lieu of civil actions and allows insurance rates to become effective 90 days after filing if the superintendent has not acted on the rate request. On February 18, 1986, the 30th day of the lay-over period, the Board of Elections and Ethics hand-delivered a copy of Referendum Measure No. 002, which suspended the Act from taking effect at 12:01 a.m. on the 19th. On February 27, 1986, the Board of Elections and Ethics certified that the petition failed to meet the qualifying percentage of signatures; therefore, this invalidates the petition for a referendum. The congressional review period for Act 6-104 ended February 18, 1986, and taking effect February 19th. It was not until March 13th that I was told this Act is now D.C. Law 6-96, effective

March 4, 1986. We are in receipt of law numbers 6-87 through 6-95 for nine Acts that took effect on March 12th. This raises the question as to why Act 6-104 was assigned a later law number and an effective date eight days earlier. In addition, Council Chairman Clarke resubmitted the original Act 6-104 to Congress, one copy to the House on February 28th and one to the Senate on March 3rd. Even throuh the Act has been assigned a D.C. Law number, and should be considered law. We saw no need to begin a new congressional review period for Act 6-104, and deem February 19, 1986, as the effective date. *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 12) of March 21, 1986, gives notice the thirty-day Congressional Review Period has explained and this enactment may be cited as D.C. Law 6-96, effective March 4, 1986. This legislation, Act 6-104, was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 32 page 7245) and transmitted to Congress on November 26, 1985.

Nov. 27, 1985—Act 6-105—"Flat Fuel Tax Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend "An Act to provide for a tax on motor vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," effective March 4, 1981 (D.C. Law 3-128; D.C. Code, sec. 47-2301), by permanently establishing the motor vehicle fuel tax at the current rate of 15.5 cents per gallon, thereby replacing the annually adjusted motor vehicle fuel tax rate. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-80, effective February 19, 1986, according to the February 28, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 9). Act 6-105, was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7268) and transmitted to Congress on November 27, 1985, for a 30-day review, in accordance with Section 602 (c)(1) of the Act.

Dec. 4, 1985—Act 6-106—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 289, S.O. 83-139, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 289, bordered by G Street, N.W., 12th Street, N.W., F Street, N.W., and 13th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. The application requests the closing of an 8.58-foot wide deal-end north-south alley with its entrance off G Street, N.W. Service in Square 289 will be maintained by an existing 10-foot wide alley which also has its entrance off G Street, N.W., in the center of the square. The Council determined that the alley closed is unnecessary for alley purposes. The applicant proposes to retain the facade of the existing historic structure at the west boundary of the block at 13th and F Streets, N.W., and incorporate that facade with the proposed 12-story office/retail structure. The facade of the existing historic structure, which occupies a major portion of the property abutting the alley proposed to be closed, will be worked into the new construction. In addition, the applicant has agreed to provide reimbursement, to eligible retail tenants, for actual moving expenses associated with relocating to other sites within the District of Columbia. The maximum allowable amount of this reimbursement would be $3,000 per tenant. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-81, effective February 21, 1986, according to the March 7, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 10). Act 6-106 was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7270) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1984, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 4, 1985, Act 6-107—"Closing of Portions of 8th Street, N.W., and Market Space, N.W., S.O. 83-239, Act of 1985"—To order the

closing of 8th Street, N.W., South of D Street, N.W., to a Northerly line of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and the closing of Market Space, N.W., West of 7th Street, N.W., to a Northerly line of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., as these streets abut Squares 408 and 432 in Ward 2. The closing provided in this Act is subject to the following condition: The owners of abutting lots shall file a covenant with the Recorder of Deeds, which incorporates: (1) the fire prevention and protection conditions, including automatic sprinkler requirements, as set forth by the District of Columbia Fire Department; and (2) the easements set forth by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority in the attached correspondence, dated June 7, 1984. In addition, prior to the closing, the Surveyor is required to amend the plat filed under S.O. 83-239, by placing on the plat a note that prohibits any buildings in or over the streets to be closed, as set forth by the National Capital Planning Commission and as specified in their correspondence, dated October 3, 1985, from the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-82, effective February 21, 1986, according to the *D.C. Register* of March 7, 1986, (Vol. 33—No. 10) Act 6-107 was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7273) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1984, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 4, 1985—Act 6-108—"Preventive Health Service Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Health Regulations, approved July 27, 1951 (65 Stat. 124; D.C. Code, sec. 6-1201 et seq.), and the laws governing the reporting of cancer and ophthalmia neonatorum and the prevention and control of communicable diseases in order to broaden and update preventive health requirements, delegate rulemaking authority to the Mayor, strengthen confidentiality and penalty provisions, and allow minors to consent to treatment for sexually transmitted diseases without parental notification. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-83, effective February 21, 1986, according to the March 7, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 10). This Act 6-108, was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7276) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1984, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 4, 1985—Act 6-109—"Litter and Solid Waste Act of 1985"—To establish a comprehensive litter and solid waste reduction plan; to establish a commission to advise the Department of Public Works on the implementation of the comprehensive plan; to establish the Commission on Litter and Solid Waste Fund; and for other purposes. (Codification New Chapter 32 of title 2). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-84, effective February 21, 1986, according to the March 7, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 10). This Act 6-109 was published in the December 13, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7287) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1984, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 4, 1985—Act 6-111—"The American University Revenue Bond Act of 1985 (Series A)"—To authorize and provide for the issuance, sale, and delivery of District of Columbia revenue bonds and to authorize and provide for a loan to The American University; (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334). Bill H.R. 3718 was introduced to waive the 30-day review period for certain Acts and Bills of the District of

Columbia authorizing the issuance of Revenue Bonds, and became Public Law 99-216. Bill H.R. 4027 was introduced January 22, 1986, extending the authority of the D.C. Revenue Bond Act of 1985 to certain revenue bond acts of the District of Columbia, by amending Section 2(c) of Section 1. of (P.L. 99-216) by additing two additional acts, one of which was Act 6-111. These D.C. Acts shall take effect as if included in section 2(c) of the D.C. Revenue Bond Act of 1985 on the date of the enactment of H.R. 3718, December 26, 1985. The extending authority of H.R. 4027 (P.L. 99-242) effective February 7, 1986, made Acts 6-111 and 6-114 take effect on December 26, 1985, as if included in section 2(c) of H.R. 3718. The Council of the District of Columbia gave notice that this legislation became effective on December 26, 1985, pursuant to P.L. 99-242[2] and therefore, cites this enactment as D.C. Law 6-78. *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 8). Act 6-111 was published in the December 20, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7431) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 4, 1985—Act 6-112—"The Forrest Marbury House Project Revenue Bond Act of 1985"—To authorize the issuance of revenue bonds of the District of Columbia for the purpose of making a loan to Forrest Marbury House Associates Limited Partnership to assist in the financing of the acquisition, reconstruction, construction, equipping, improving, or renovation of property located at a site commonly known as 3350-3360 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Pursuant to Section 490 of the District of Columbia "Home Rule Act" approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 777; D.C. Code, sec. 47-334). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-86, effective February 21, 1986, according to the March 7, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 14), Act 6-112 was published in the December 20, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 32 page 7453) and transmitted to Congress on December 4, 1985, for a 30-day review.

Dec. 18, 1985—Act 6-114—"The George Washington University Revenue Bond Act of 1985 (Series A)—Authorizes the District of Columbia to issue up to $52 million in revenue bonds, for the purpose of providing funds for George Washington University, to create an ambulatory medical clinic by constructing a seven-story addition to the H.B. Burns Memorial Building, located at 2150 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., and remodeling portions of the Burns Building. Pursuant to (D.C. Code sec. 47-334 (1986 supp.)). H.R. 3718 was introduced on November 8, 1985. It is a bill to waive the period of Congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds. The Senate committee's amendment in the nature of a substitute to include Act 6-114 was agreed to. The Congressional review period for this act would have been February 7, 1986. Bill H.R. 3718 was introduced because Congress would adjourn sometime in mid-December, and several D.C. government bond acts that were pending would not clear the 30-day review period prior to the December 31, 1985, date fixed by the House Ways and Means Committee for implementation of the Internal Revenue Code changes. Unfortunately, the final page of the bill—as amended and voted on by both the House and Senate—did

[2] Public Law 99-242 waived the 30-day Congressional Review Period for this Act. Public Law 99-242 was signed by the President on February 7, 1986.

not get copied onto the parchment sheets that are the final enrolled bills prepared for signatures. Of course, that part of the bill was signed by the President on December 26, 1985, is now Public Law 99-216. A new bill was introduced, bill H.R. 4027, Extending the waiver authority of the District's Revenue Bond Act of 1985. This bill simply added the missing page that was already voted on by the House and Senate on December 19, 1985, so that it too could become law, and take effect as if included in 2(c) of the D.C. Revenue Bond Act of 1985 on the date of the enactment of such Act. Public Law 99-242 was signed by the President on February 7, 1986, making Act 6-114 effective December 26, 1985, the D.C. City Council cites this enactment as D.C. Law 6-79, pursuant to P.L. 99-242. According to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 8) of February 21, 1986. Act 6-114 was published in the January 10, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 140).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act 6-115—"District of Columbia Uniform Transfers to Minors Act"—To amend title 21 of the D.C. Code. This act revises, improves, and makes uniform the law of the District of Columbia governing transfers to minors. The District's current law based on the District's "Uniform Gift to Minors Act" (UGMA) would be broadened under the more expansive provisions of UTMA contained in this Act. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-87, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-115, published in the January 17, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 278).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act No. 6-116—"Closing of a Portion of C Street, N.W., S.O. 85-151, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a portion of C Street, N.W., east of 12th Street, N.W., adjacent to Squares 323 and 324 in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-88, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-116, published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 278).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act No. 6-117—"Blind Vendors Tax Relief Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, effective October 8, 1983 (D.C. Law 5-32; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1808.1), to exclude blind vendors' businesses from the concept of unincorporated businesses. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-89, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-117, published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 278).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act 6-118—"Child Abuse Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect of 1977 D.C. Code section 16-2301), so as to qualify for grants under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act in order to provide greater protection against child abuse. In order to qualify for such grants, the regulations promulgated pursuant to the act require that the District's definition of child abuse and neglect substantially track the federal definitions. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-90, effective March 12, 1986, published

in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12). Act No. 6-118 published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 307).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act 6-119—"D.C. Trust, Loan, Mortgage, Safe Deposit and Title Corporations Act Amendment Act of 1985"—To repeal the $100 stock par value limit for trust, loan, mortgage, safe deposit and title corporations which is found in the D.C. Trust, Loan, Mortgage, Safe Deposit and Title Corporations Act, Title 26 of the D.C. Code Section 417. The provision in the D.C. Code that the act amends is no longer beneficial and serves to frustrate the District of Columbia's efforts in competing with surrounding jurisdictions for business development. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-91, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-119, published in the January 17, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 310).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act 6-120—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 252, S.O. 78-201, Act of 1985"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 252 in Ward 2. Square 252 is bounded by H Street, N.W. 13th Street, N.W. G Street, N.W. and 14th Street, N.W. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983, (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec.). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-92, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 120, published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 312).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act No. 6-121—"Noise Control Amendment Regulation Act of 1985"—To amend Section 5(e)(4) of the District of Columbia Noise Control Act of 1977, effective March 16, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-53), by extending the prohibition against the operation of any refuse collection vehicle within any residential, special purpose or waterfront zone to within 300 feet of the same, at nightime is defined as the period between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. The intent of this Act is to provide regulations to control noise levels in the District so as to preserve, protect, and promote the peace and comfort of the inhabitants of the city. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-93, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-121 published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 314).

Jan. 7, 1986—Act 6-122—"Fort Davis Community Center Designation Act of 1985"—The purpose of Act 6-122 is to rename the Fairfax Recreation Center located at 1400-41st Street, S.E. (Ward 7), as the "Fort Davis Community Center." The changing of the name is necessary to reflect the actual community, the Fort Davis Community, in which the center is located. Renaming this center would also be a tribute to a community which was instrumental in getting the center constructed in 1969. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-94, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-122, published in the January 17, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, No. 3 page 316).

Jan. 21, 1986—Act 6-124—"Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985"—The Act establishes uniform discharge standards, sewer use restrictions, a pretreatment program, and Executive authority for wastewater allocation at Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), enacted October 18, 1972. The Act also provides the Mayor with authority to regulate the use of Blue Plains by other states as the needs of the District demand. The act provides the District with the strong legal framework it never had to prevent tampering or misuse of the wastewater system, the introduction of pollutants into the wastewater system which will interfere with the system operation or which may pass through the system inadequately treated, and the discharge of uncontaminated waters—storm, ground, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling tower waters, etc.—into the sanitary system. This act protects the public health by phasing out the existing septic tanks in the City. Congress not having disapproved, the Act became D.C. Law 6-95, effective March 12, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 12) March 21, 1986. Act No. 6-124, published in the January 31, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 577).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-125—"D.C. Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985"—To transfer Public Service Commission authority over taxicabs and other motor vehicles for hire; to consolidate regulation and supervision of taxicabs, taxicab owners, operators, companies, and associations in a newly created District of Columbia Taxicab Commission; to reorganize regulation of taxicab insurance; to amend various statutes relating to taxicabs; and for other purposes. The act also centralizes within the Office of the Mayor authority over other private carriers such as ambulances, funeral cars, and limousines, and places taxicab insurance regulation under the Superintendent of Insurance. Codification New Chapter 17 of Title 40. (New, D.C. Code, sec. 40-1701-1719 1986 Supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-97, effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-125, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, No. 6 page 703).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-126—"Phosphate Soaps and Detergent Restriction Act of 1985"—To prohibit the sale and use of cleaning agents containing phosphorus compounds of more than trace quantities, except for certain specified exceptions. This act limits the amount of nutrient phosphorus that enters the aquatic environment of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay and, thereby, improve the quality of water and the aquatic environment in general, while reducing the operations and maintenance costs of District wastewater treatment. Codification New Subchapter V of Chapter 9 of Title 6, entitled "Restrictions on Phosphate Cleaners". (New D.C. Code, sec. 6-971, 6-972, 6-973, and 6-974 (1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-98, effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-126, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 6 page 723).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-127—"District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985"—To consolidate, reform, and modernize the District's laws related to the licensure and regulation of health occupations. The act transfers from the licensing boards to the executive branch the authority and responsibility for implementing the act and issuing all necessary regulations. It ends violations scattered throughout previous laws and sets forth a uniform list of violations and penalties applicable to all of the professions. Finally, it recognizes two other occupations—naturopathy and dance therapy—by requiring practitioners of each to register with the government and meet certain other requirements, though not imposing the burdens of nor according the status of full licensure. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-99 effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-127, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 6 page 729).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-128—"Litter Control Administration Act of 1985"—To provide for administrative adjudication and civil enforcement of local laws within the Department of Public Works of the District of Columbia and to amend the District of Columbia Health Regulations, the Solid Waste Collection: Containers to be Used, and title 24 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations for these purposes. The purpose of this act is to provide civil sanctions and to eliminate criminal liability for violating a variety of local laws and rules, to provide for civil enforcement of these violations, and to establish an expeditious administrative adjudicative system. Codification New Chapter 29 of Title 6. (New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2901—6-2910 1986 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-100 effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-128, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 6 page 781).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-129—"D.C. Stadium Act of 1957 Amendment Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, approved September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 619; D.C. Code, sec. 2-324), to place limitations on, and procedures regarding the establishment of, the leasing and management authority of the Armory Board or its successor agency with respect to Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium. The act prohibits the Armory Board from assigning, delegating, leasing or contracting out the management, operation, or maintenance of the Stadium except to an entity which is not directly or indirectly associated with a tenant of the stadium unless it is an entity which owns both a major, professional league football and baseball team which are tenants at the Stadium. The act also subjects all Armory Board delegations, assignments, leases, and contracts awarded under this section to Council approval, by resolution. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-101, effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-129, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 6 page 793).

Feb. 3, 1986—Act No. 6-130—"AIDS Health-Care Response Temporary Act of 1985"—To require, on a temporary basis, the Mayor to develop a comprehensive AIDS health-care response plan, to in-

vestigate the need to establish a residential health-care facility for AIDS patients, to establish an AIDS Program Coordination Office; and for other purposes. Codification New Chapter 28 of Title 6. New, D.C. Code, sec. 6-2801-6-2806 supp.)). This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-102, effective March 25, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 15) April 11, 1986. Act No. 6-130, published in the February 7, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 79).

Feb. 19, 1986—Act No. 6-132—"District of Columbia Residence Doorknob Notice Act of 1985"—To require all District of Columbia government agencies rendering services to residents to leave notices if that service attempt fails. The legislation was introduced to address the concerns of constituents regarding requested services not being handled. The notice will not only inform the resident that an attempt was made to deliver a service and direct him/her to follow-up on the service request, but it will also indicate that the District government is, in fact, responsive to its residents. New, D.C. Code, sec. 1-1028 (1987 supp.). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-103, effective April 11, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 17) April 25, 1986. Act No. 6-132, published in the February 28, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 9 page 1157).

Feb. 19, 1986—Act No. 6-133—"Foster Care Goals Act Amendment Act of 1985"—To establish goals and reporting requirements regarding children in foster care for more than two years for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1986 and September 30, 1987 and requires an annual administrative review for each child in foster care. Sec. 2 of the Foster Care Goals Act Amendments Act of 1983, effective October 8, 1983 (D.C. Law 5-30; D.C. Code, sec. 3-114.1). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-104, effective April 11, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 17) April 25, 1986. Act No. 6-133, published in the February 28, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 9, page 1160).

Feb. 19, 1986—Act No. 6-134—"Protection of Emergency 2-way Radio Communications Act of 1985"—To prohibit interference with any-two-way radio signal concerning an emergency. This act makes it clear that emergency communications have top priority on all radio frequencies. The act would make it unlawful for any person to disrupt, impede or interfer with any radio message, the purpose of which is to inform or inquire about an emergency. (New, D.C. Code, sec. 4-1106, -1107, -1108, and -1109 1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-105, effective April 11, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 17) April 25, 1986. Act No. 6-134, published in the February 28, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 9, page 1162).

Feb. 19, 1986—Act No. 6-135—"District of Columbia Public Assistance Payments Increase Temporary Act of 1986"—To amend, on a temporary basis, section 552 of the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-101; D.C. Code, sec. 3-205.52), to increase the payment levels and standards of assistance for recipients of public assistance. This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-106, effective

April 11, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 17) April 25, 1986. Act No. 6-135, published in the February 28, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 1165).

Feb. 19, 1986—Act No. 6-136—"District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985 Amendments Act of 1985"—To amend the District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985, effective November 23, 1985 (D.C. Law 6-63, to be codified at D.C. Code, sec. 26-801 et seq:) to established an entity within the District of Columbia government for chartering and regulating banks, savings and loans, and other financial institutions which desire to do business in the District of Columbia. To facilitate the expansion of financial services for District residents, including those who reside in underserved and low- and moderate-income areas. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-107, effective April 11, 1986, published in the April 25, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 17). Act No. 6-136, published in the February 28, 1986, *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 1168).

Feb. 26, 1986—Act No. 6-138—"Nursing Home and Community Residence Facility Residents' Protections Act of 1985"—To establish receivership and monitor procedures, procedures for the safe discharge, transfer, and relocation of residents, private rights of action, and special rules for civil fines and penalties with respect to nursing homes and Community Residence Facilities, to amend the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983. To provide a penalty for unauthorized advance disclosure of an unannounced inspection and to authorize the imposition of civil fines and penalties against facilities and agencies licensed under that law. Codification, New Chapter 14 of Title 32. Congress not having disapproved,. this Act became D.C. Law 6-108, effective April 18, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 18) May 2, 1986. Act No. 6-138, published in the March 14, 1985 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 1510).

Mar. 13, 1986—Act No. 6-139—"Closing of a Public Alley in Square 140, S.O. 85-48, Act of 1986"—To order the closing of a public alley in Square 140, bordered by M Street, N.W. 18th Street, N.W., L Street, N.W. and 19th Street, N.W., in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-109, effective May 3, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 20) May 16, 1986. Act No. 6-139, published in the March 21, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 1740).

Mar. 13, 1986—Act No. 6-140—"Income and Franchise Tax Technical Conformity Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, effective June 11, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-118; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1801.4(28)), to amend the definition of "Internal Revenue Code of 1954" to provide for continued conformity, on a limited basis, with the Federal income tax. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-110, effective May 3, 1986, published in the May 16, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 20). Act No. 6-140, published in the March 21, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 1744).

Mar. 13, 1986—Act No. 6-141—"Closing of Public Alleys in Square 369, S.O. 84-294, Act of 1986"—To order the closing of

public alleys in Square 369, bordered by M Street, N.W., 9th Street, N.W. L Street, N.W., and 10th Street, N.W. in Ward 2. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-111, effective May 3, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 20) May 16, 1986. Act No. 6-141, published in the March 21, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33 page 1746).

Mar. 13, 1986—Act No. 6-142—"Free Clinic Assistance Program Temporary Act of 1986"—To establish, on a temporary basis, A Free Clinic Assistance Program and to extend District government liability to free clinics and volunteer service providers at free clinics who participate in the program. (New D.C. Code, sec. 1-308.1) This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-112, effective May 3, 1986, published in the May 16, 1986 *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 20). Act No. 6-142, published in the March 21, 1986 *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 1748).

Mar. 26, 1986—Act No. 6-143—"D.C. Uniform Conservation Easement Act of 1986"—To permit the creation of durable restrictions and affirmative obligations to be attached to real property to protect natural and historic resources in the public interest. The act only deals with conservation easements and not any of the other "lesser interest" in land such as convenants and restrictions in deeds, and equitable servitudes. Codification, New Chapter 24 to Title 45, entitled "Easements". Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-113, effective May, 16, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 22). Act No. 6-143 published in the March 14, 1985 *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33 page 2002).

Mar. 26, 1986—Act No. 6-144—"Closing of a Portion of a Public Alley in Square 780, S.O. 84-155, Act of 1986"—To order the closing of a portion of a deadend alley in Square 780, bordered by E Street, N.E., 4th Street, N.E., D Street, N. L., and 3rd Street, N.E., in Ward 6. Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-114, effective May, 16, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 22). Act No. 144, published in the April 4, 1986 *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 2002).

Apr. 11, 1986—Act No. 6-150—"Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1985"—To make it unlawful for a parent or relative of a child to abduct, wrongfully detain, or conceal the child. Codification, New subchapter II of chapter 10 of title 16, (D.C. Code, sec. 16-1021 thru 16-1026 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-115, effective May, 23, 1986, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 23) of June 6, 1986. Act 6-150 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33 page 2424) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986 for a 30-day review.

E. District of Columbia Council Acts (1986)

COUNCIL ACTS OF 1986 TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR REVIEW AND BECAME LAW

June 11, 1986, Act 6-151—"South Africa and Namibia Contracting Sanction Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Procurement Practices Act of 1985, effective February 21, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-85; to be codified at D.C. Code, sec. 1-1181.1 *et seq.*), is amended by inserting a new title Xa; to provide a sanction against entities with business interests in the Republic of South Africa or Namibia in the awarding of District of Columbia government contracts. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-116, effective May 23, 1986, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 23) of June 6, 1986. Act 6-151 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 2432) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 11, 1986—Act 6-152—"D.C. Soil and Water Conservation Act of 1982 Technical Amendment Act of 1986"—Amends the District of Columbia Soil and Water Conservation Act of 1982, effective September 14, 1982, (D.C. Law 4-143; D.C. Code, sec. 1-2804(b)), authorizing the Mayor, at his discretion, to appoint 5 members of those appointees be directors or department heads of appropriate agencies. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-117, effective May 23, 1986, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 23) of June 6, 1986. Act 6-152 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 2442) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 11, 1986, Act 6-153, "Leased Condominiums Temporary Clarification Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the Rental Housing Act of 1985, effective July 17, 1985 (D.C. Law 6-10; to be codified at D.C. Code, sec. 45-2515), is amended to clarify the exemption from rent regulation as it relates to residential condominium units. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-118, effective May 23, 1986, according to the June 6, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 23). Act 6-153 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2444) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 11, 1986—Act 6-154—"Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Temporary Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the provisions of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, approved January 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 320; D.C. Code, sec. 25-103(14)), to change the definition of restaurant. Provided, that licenses issued by the Board during the effective period of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Temporary Amendment Act shall not extend beyond October 1, 1986. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-119, effective May 23, 1986, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 23) of June 6, 1986, and expires on October 1, 1986. Act 6-154 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2447) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 11, 1986—Act 6-155—"D.C. Construction Codes Adoption Act of 1983 Submission to the Council Due Date Amendment Act of

1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Construction Codes Adoption Act of 1983, effective July 1, 1983 (D.C. Law 5-15; 30 DCR 2661), to extend the due date for submission to the Council of the District of Columbia of the recommended construction codes from December 30, 1984, to June 30, 1986. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-120, effective May 23, 1986, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol 33—No. 23) of June 6, 1986. Act 6-155 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2449) and transmitted to Congress on April 11, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 21, 1986—Act 6-156—"AIDS Health-Care Response Act of 1986"—To require the Mayor to develop a comprehensive AIDS health-care response plan, to investigate the need to establish a residential health-care facility for AIDS patients, and to establish an AIDS Program Coordination Office. New, (D.C. Code, sec. 6-2401 thru sec. 6-2406 (1987 supp.)). This Act shall supersede the AIDS Health-Care Response Temporary Act of 1985; signed by the Mayor on December 30, 1985, (Act 6-130; 33 DCR 320). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-121, effective June 10, 1986, according to *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 25) of Friday, June 20, 1986. Act 6-156 was published in the April 25, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 2451) and transmitted to Congress on April 21, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Apr. 30, 1986—Act 6-158—"D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act Temporary Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 946; D.C. Code, sec. 46-103 (c)(4)(B)(ii)), to avoid a decrease in revenue to the District Unemployment Fund. This Act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-122, effective June 19, 1986, according to the July 4, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 27). Act 6-158 was published in the May 16, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2933) and transmitted to Congress on April 30, 1986, for a 30-day review.

May 6, 1986—Act 6-159—"Hazardous Materials Study Commission Act of 1986"—To establish a commission to study the risks related to the transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials in the District of Columbia metropolitan area. Codification, new chapter 24 of title 6. (D.C. Code, sec. 6-2401 thru 6-2405 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-123, effective June 25, 1986, according to the July 11, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 28). This legislation, Act 6-159, was published in the May 16, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2935) and transmitted to Congress on May 6, 1986, for a 30-day congressional review.

May 6, 1986—Act 6-160—"Public Assistance Amendments Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982 (D.C. Law 4-101; D.C. Code, sec. 3-201.1 *et seq.*), by giving the Mayor the authority to increase payments to public assistance recipients in nursing homes, community residence facilities, and halfway houses, increasing the monthly payment to recipients in approved training programs, providing a day care special needs allowance, and increasing the AFDC standards of assistance and pay-

ment levels. Subject to section 4(b), the District of Columbia Public Assistance Payments Increase Temporary Act of 1986, approved February 14, 1986 (Act 6-135; 33 DCR 1165), is repealed. Sections 2(c) and 3 of this act shall not take effect until October 1, 1986. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-124, effective June 25, 1986, according to the July 11, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 28). Act 6-124 was published in the May 16, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2940) and transmitted to Congress on May 6, 1986, for a 30-legislative review period.

May 2, 1986—Act 6-161—"Support for Art in Public Places Amendments Act of 1986"—To amend the Commission on the Arts and Humanities Act, effective October 21, 1975 (D.C. Law 1-22; D.C. Code, sec. 31-2001 *et seq.*), in order to promote art in public places by requiring the inclusion of a public arts fund capital project in each annual capital budget request, requiring the Commission to develop an annual public arts plan, and giving the Commission, in consultation with the Department of Public Works, the authority necessary to carry out the public arts plan. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-125, effective June 25, 1986, according to the July 11, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 28). Act 6-161 was published in the May 16, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 2945) and transmitted to Congress on May 6, 1986, for a 30-day review period.

May 21, 1986—Act 6-162—"Council of the District of Columbia Compensations Limitation Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 to remove the limitation on the rate of basic pay of employees of the Council of the District of Columbia imposed by current law. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 126, effective July 24, 1986, published in *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 33) August 15, 1986. Act No. 6-162, published in the May 30, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 3211).

May 21, 1986—Act No. 6-163—"District of Columbia Compensatory Time Off Temporary Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend, on the temporary basis, section 1103 of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Code, sec. 1-612.3), to allow the accrual of compensatory time off at a rate not less than 1 and one-half hours for each hour of overtime work, in lieu of paid overtime compensation, for employees who are subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-127, effective July 24, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 33) August 15, 1986. Act No. 6-163, published in the May 30, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 3213).

May 21, 1986—Act No. 6-164—"Metropolitan Police Department Pay and Benefit Conformance Temporary Act of 1986"—To provide, on a temporary basis, for changes in the compensation system and pay schedules for career and executive service employees of the Metropolitan Police Department in salary classes 1 to 11 who are not subject to collective bargaining. Sections 1105 and 1106 of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Code,

secs. 1612.5 & 1612.6). This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 6-128, effective July 24, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 33). August 15, 1986. Act No. 6-164, published in the May 30, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 3213).

May 21, 1986—Act No. 6-165—"Corporation Franchise Tax Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the District's corporation franchise tax to exclude from the gross income of corporations and financial institutions, dividends and interest income on obligations and securities of the United States, to profit against deductions for expenses relating to such income and to clarify the District's prohibition against deductions for expenses incurred in the production of income which is exempt or not subject to taxation under the Income and Franchise Tax Act. Sec. 2 Title III of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act, effective July 16, 1947 (61 Stat 331; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1803.1 et. seq.) Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-129, effective July 24, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 33) August 15, 1986. Act No. 6-168, published in the *D.C. Register* May 30, 1986 (Vol. 33 page 3221).

June 4, 1986—Act No. 6-168—"Wholesale Liquor Industry Storage Act of 1986"—To amend section 13 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, approved January 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 327; D.C. Code, sec. 25-114), to require the holders of alcoholic beverage licenses to store alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia, and provide 2 years for those now permitted to store outside the District to come into compliance. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-130, effective July 26, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 33). Act No. 6-168, published in the June 6, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 3405).

June 17, 1986—Act No. 6-169—"D.C. General Hospital Commission Act Temporary Amendment Act of 1896"—To amend, on the temporary basis, Sec. 2, section 210(14) of the D.C. General Hospital Commission Act, effective May 13, 1977 (D.C. Law 1-134; D.C. Code, sec. 32-220(14)), to authorize the D.C. General Hospital Commission to fix the rates for compensation for D.C. General Hospital's Executive Director and Medical Director and to establish a housing allowance for the Executive Director. This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved this Act became D.C. Law 6-131, effective July 26, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 33) August 15, 1986. Act No. 6-169 published in the June 6, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 3407).

June 12, 1986—Act 6-170—"Prohibition of Discrimination in the Provision of Insurance Act of 1986"—Codification, new subchapter III of chapter 2 of title 35 (1987 supp.). To prohibit health, life, and disability insurers in the District of Columbia from discriminating in the provision of insurance coverage or benefits on the basis of any test to screen for the probable causative agent of "AIDS" (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), "ARC" (AIDS-related complex), or "HTLV-III" (human T-lymphotropic virus, type III) infection, and to prohibit any exclusion of benefits because the insured

develops AIDS, ARC, or the HTLV-III infection. (D.C. Code, sec. 35-21 through sec. 35-229 (1987 supp.)). There were two resolutions of disapproval introduced on June 19th, H.J. Res. 663 by Congressman Dannemeyer and S.J. Res. 366 by Senator Helms. On July 15, 1986, our Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health held hearings and adopted a motion to reject H.J. Res. 663 by a recorded vote of 5 yeas to 2 nays. On August 1st Senator Helms attached Amendment No. 2257 to H.J. Res. 668, the Debt Ceiling Limit, to reject and repeal this legislation. On October 3rd Senator Helms attached Amendment No. 3199 to Amendment No. 3198, Senator Kennedy's amendment, under the Continuing Resolution. On October 14th Mr Helms attached Amendment No. 3334 to H.R. 5484 the Omnibus Drug Act. Senator Helm's amendments would make Act 6-170 null and void, effective from June 6, 1986, the date of the Mayor's approval. These amendments were adopted by the Senate, but rejected by the House. Congress not having disapproved, Act 6-170 completed its 30 legislative day review on August 6th, and went into effect August 7, 1986, according to the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 34) of August 22, 1986, becoming D.C. Law 6-132. Act 6-170 was published in the June 20, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3615) and transmitted to Congress on June 12, 1986, for a 30-day review.

June 17, 1986—Act No. 6-171—"Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982 Relocation assistance Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend Sec. 2, section 209 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-429), to provide relocation assistance to certain retail tenants who are displaced by developments associated with street or alley closings. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-171, effective August 7, 1986, published in the August 22, 1986 *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 34). Act No. 6-171 published in the June 20, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 3625).

June 13, 1986—Act 6-172—"Closing of a Segment of Neal Street, N.E., S.O. 85-410, Adjacent to Squares 4491 and 4492 Act of 1986"—To order the closing of a segment of Neal Street, N.E., between Bladensburg Road, N.E., and Maryland Avenue, N.E., adjacent to Squares 4491 and 4492 in (Ward 5). Pursuant to section 201 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-421 *et seq.*). The applicant seeks the closing for the purpose of developing and constructing the Phase II expansion of the Northeast Hechinger Mall. Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-134, effective August 8, 1986, according to the D.C. Council's notice published in the August 22, 1986, (*D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 34). Act 6-172 was published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33 page 3768) and transmitted to Congress on June 13, 1986, for a 30-day review.

June 16, 1986—Act 6-173—"Homestead Housing Preservation Act of 1986"—To establish a Homestead Housing Preservation Program under which the District may take title to certain property and transfer the title to individuals or organizations who agree to repair, occupy, maintain, manage, and pay taxes on the property pursuant to an abatement agreement; and for other purposes. Codi-

fication, new chapter 26 of title 45 of new (D.C. Code, sec. 45-2601 through sec. 45-2611); and amends An Act Relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1200; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1205); and an Act In relation to taxes and tax sales in D.C., approved February 28, 1898 (30 Stat. 250; D.C. Code, secs. 47-1304, 47-1306, and 47-1307), and amends section 1 of An Act To provide for enforcing liens of the District upon real estate bid off when offered for sale for arrears of taxes and assessments, approved March 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1153; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1312), and section 437 of the District of Columbia Real Property Tax Revision Act of 1974, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1059; D.C. Code, sec. 47-847), shall be 6 months. And amends section 6 of An Act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. 923; D.C. Code, sec. 5-604). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-135, effective August 9, 1986, according to the August 22, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 34). Act 6-173 was published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3771) and transmitted to Congress on June 16, 1986, for a 30-day review

June 16, 1986—Act 6-174—"Victims of Violent Crimes Compensation Act of 1981 Amendments Act of 1986"—To amend the Victims of Violent Crimes Compensation Act of 1981, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-100; D.C. Code, sec. 3-401 *et seq.*), to ensure that non-residents of the District of Columbia are eligible for compensation based on the same criteria as residents of the District of Columbia and to repeal the $5.00 filing fee. Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-136, effective August 9, 1986, according to the August 29, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 35) Act 6-174 was published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3796) and transmitted to Congress on June 16, 1986, for a 30-day review.

June 18, 1986—Act 6-175—"Boxing and Wrestling Commission Act Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Boxing and Wrestling Commission Act, effective October 8, 1975, (D.C. Law 1-20; D.C. Code, Sec. 2-601 *et seq.*), by modifying the fee paid to the District of Columbia Boxing and Wrestling Commission for the presenting or showing of any boxing or wrestling match, contest, or exhibition on closed circuit telecast or subscription television within the District of Columbia and to require additional protective equipment for contestants. Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-137, effective August 13, 1986, according to the August 29, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 35). This legislation was assigned Act No. 6-175, published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3798) and transmitted to Congress on June 18, 1986, for a 30-day review.

June 18, 1986—Act 6-176—"Equitable Tax Relief Act of 1986"—Provides for the forgiveness of real property taxes for Tax years 1985 and 1986 on property owned by the Metropolitan Community Church, located at 415 M Street, N.W., in Ward Two. (D.C. Code, sec. 47-1002 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-138, effective August 13, 1986, according to the August 29, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 35). Act 6-176 was published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3802) and transmitted to Congress on June 18, 1986, for a 30-day review.

Jun. 18, 1986—Act 6-177—"Youth Residential Facilities Licensure Act of 1986"—To license and provide comprehensive standards for youth residential facilities, and to require intensive monitoring of children placed outside the District or in therapeutic care. (Codification, new chapter 8 of title 3) (New, D.C. Code, secs. 3-801 thru sec. 3-808 (1987 supp)). Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-139, effective August 13, 1986, according to the August 29, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 35). This legislation was published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3804) and transmitted to Congress on June 18, 1986 for a 30-day review.

June 18, 1986—Act 6-178—"Juvenile Protective Act of 1986"—To require a child under the age of 13 who is taken into custody to remain in the immediate physical presence of a law enforcement officer, to require the separation of a child at risk who is detained, to require the Director of Social Services and certain law enforcement officers, taking custody of children under the age of 13, to deliver these children to the Department of Human Services, unless otherwise provided by law. Chapter 23 of title 16 of the District of Columbia Code is amended as follows: (D.C. Code, sec. 16-2309, sec. 16-2310.1, and 16-2311 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this enactment became D.C. Law 6-140, effective August 13, 1986, according to the August 29, 1986, *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 35). This legislation was assigned Act No. 6-178, published in the June 27, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33 page 3827) and transmitted to Congress on June 18, 1986, for a 30-day review.

June 18, 1986—Act No. 6-179—"Capitol Court Designation Act of 1986"—Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code sec. 7-451), the Council of the District of Columbia names the Alley system in Square 754 between 2nd Street, N.E., 3rd Street, N.E., E Street, N.E., and F Street, N.E., as "Capitol Court". Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-141, effective August 13, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol 33—No. 35) August 29, 1986. Act No. 6-179, published in the June 27, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 3832).

July 14, 1986—Act No. 6-184—"D.C. Compensatory Time Off Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend, on a permanent basis, the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Code, sec. 1-612.3), to allow the accrual of compensatory time off at a rate not less than 1 and one-half hours for each hour of overtime work, in lieu of paid overtime compensation, for employees who are subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-142, effective September 13, 1986, published in the September 26, 1986 *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 39). Act No. 6-184, published in the July 25, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 4369).

July 14, 1986—Act No. 6-185—"Voluntary Service Credit Program Act of 1986:—To establish a pilot volunteer service credit program through which individuals may volunteer targeted services and in return earn service credits that may be subsequently exchanged for targeted services. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-143, effective September 13, 1986, pub-

lished in the September 26, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 39). Act No. 6-185, published in the July 25, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4372).

July 14, 1986—Act No. 6-186—"Employee Debt Set-Off Act of 1986"—To clarify and make technical amendments to provisions of Title XXIX of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, (D.C. Law 2-139), to authorize the District of Columbia to collect by installment deduction any debt owed to the District government by its employees or former employees as a result of erroneous error. Plus, collect by set-off any other employee debts owed to the government. These set-offs are limited to a maximum of 20% of an employee's pay per pay period. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-144, effective September 13, 1986, published in the September 26, 1986 *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 39). Act No. 6-184, published in the July 25, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4383).

July 14, 1986—Act No. 6-187—"Metropolitan Police Department Pay and Benefit Conformance Act of 1986""—To change the compensation system and salary schedules for uniformed members of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) who are outside the scope of collective bargaining by applying all provisions of the compensation package for uniformed members of the MPD who are covered by collective bargaining to non-bargaining unit members in salary classes 1 through 4 (Private through Detective Sergeant), and by adjusting prospectively the salary schedule for non-bargaining unit members in salary classes 5 through 11 (Lieutenant through Chief of Police) by the percentage increases prescribed in the negotiated compensation package for members of the MPD covered by collective bargaining. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-145, effective September 13, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 39). September 26, 1986. Act No. 186, published in the July 25, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4389).

July 22, 1986—Act No. 6-188—"Dr. Cleveland Williams Medical Professional Building Project Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the issuance of industrial development revenue bonds of the District of Columbia for the purpose of making a loan to Dr. Cleveland Williams to assist in financing the improvement, acquisition, construction, maintenance, equipping, and furnishing in the District of Columbia of a medical professional building including a day care center, a pharmacy, and a book store. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-146, effective September 23, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33—No. 40) October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-188, published in the August 1, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4517).

July 22, 1986—Act No. 6-189—"United States of Prayer for All People Equitable Tax Relief Act of 1986"—To order that all taxes, penalties, fees or other charges assessed against the United States House of Prayer for All People on the real property located at 1100 through 1118 McCollough Court, N.W., Washington, D.C., in Square 449, Lot 59 also known as the McCollough Paradise Gardens, for the period July 1, 1984, to June 30, 1985, be forgiven and any payments already made be refunded. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-147, effective September 23, 1986, pub-

lished in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 40) October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-189, published in the August 1, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 4534).

July 23, 1986—Act No. 6-190—"Hadley Memorial Hospital Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the District of Columbia to issue $18,680,000 in revenue bonds for the purpose of providing a loan to the Hadley Memorial Hospital located at 4601 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.W. in Ward 8. The loan will refinance an outstanding construction loan of $11,440,000 granted to the Hospital on December 20, 1984 and the cost of the sale and delivery of the bonds. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became D.C. Law 6-148, effective September 23, 1986, published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33—No. 40) October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-189, published in the August 8, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 4735).

July 23, 1986—Act No. 6-191—"TCI, Ltd. Project Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the issuance of industrial development revenue bonds of the District of Columbia for the purpose of making a loan to TCI, Ltd., to assist in the financing of the construction, acquisition, renovation, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, maintenance, equipping, or furnishing portions of a day care center, a computer and word processing training center, and a shopping center at 4025 and 4047-4063 Minnesota Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-149) published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33—No. 40) October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-191, published in the August 8, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 4761).

July 23, 1986—Act No. 6-192—"Francis Anderson Gregory Regional Branch Library Designation Act of 1986"—To rename the Fort Davis Regional Branch Library, located at 3660 Alabama Avenue, S.E., on the site created by a transfer of jurisdiction over a part of Parcel 207/64 from the National Park Service to the District of Columbia on December 22, 1958, as the "Francis Anderson Gregory Regional Branch Library". Pursuant to section 401 of the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act of 1982, effective March 10, 1983 (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Code, sec. 7-451). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-150) published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, No. 40). Act No. 6-192, published in the August 8, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 4778).

July 22, 1986—Act No. 6-193—"Home Purchase Assistance Fund Act Amendments Act of 1986"—To amend the Home Purchase Assistance Fund Act of 1978, effective September 12, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-103; D.C. Code, sec. 45-2201 *et seq.*) to expand the scope of eligibility assistance for recipients under the act. The legislation is designed to extend HPAF eligibility to moderate income families and to District government employees who must move into the District within six (6) months of hiring under the Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-151) published in the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, No. 40). Act No. 6-193, published in the August 8, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register* (Vol. 33, page 4783).

July 22, 1986—Act No. 6-194—"Delinquent Home Mortgage Payments Fund Act of 1984 Amendments Act of 1986"—To amend the

Delinquent Home Mortgage Payments Fund Act of 1984, effective August 10, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-98; D.C. Code, sec. 45-2401 *et seq.*) and the Commission on Housing Production Establishment Act of 1984 effecvtive September 26, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-110; D.C. Code, sec. 2-3001) to extend their effective dates and increase the cap on appropriations for the Delinquent Home Mortgage Payments Fund. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-152) published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 40). Act No. 6-194, published in the August 8, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4785).

July 22, 1986—Act No. 6-195—"Real Property Tax Rates for Tax Year 1987 Act of 1986"—To establish the real property tax rates for tax year 1987 and to establish the real property special tax rates on taxable real property for tax year 1987, increase homestead exemption, and provide additional property tax relief for class 1 property owners over 65 on retirement income. Pursuant to section 412 of the District of Columbia Real Property Tax Revision Act of 1974, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1052; D.C. Code, sec. 47-812). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-153) published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 40) Act No. 6-195, published in the August 8, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol 33, page 4787).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-196—"Maurice Limited Partnership Project Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the issuance of industrial development revenue bonds of the District of Columbia for the purpose of making a loan to Maurice Limited Partnership to assist in the financing of the construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, renovation, restoration, reconstruction, maintenance, equipping, and improvement in the District of Columbia of a wholesale electrical supply showroom, warehouse, and distribution center serving the Washington, D.C., metropolian area. Section 490(a)(1) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 809; D.C. Code, sec. 47-334(a)(1)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-154) published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-196, published in the August 8, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4792).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-198—"Free Clinic Assistance Program Act of 1986"—To extend for an additional 2 years the temporary District government indemnification for four health clinics, the Washington Free Clinic, Whitman-Walker Clinic, Clinica de Pueblo, and Zacchaeus Medical Clinic, that provide free health services to the District's most underserved population. The extension is necessary to permit the government and the clinics additional time to resolve the dilemma created by the unavailability of malpractice insurance industry wide. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-155) published in the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-198, published in the August 8, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register*, (Vol. 33, page 4809).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-199—"The Howard University Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the District of Columbia to issue up to $112 million in revenue bonds for the purpose of providing a

loan to Howard University. The loan will finance the construction, equipping, and development of a student dormitory and University office building to be located adjacent to the Howard University's central campus in Ward 1. (D.C. Code, sec., 47-334 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-156) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-199, published in the August 15, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 4880).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-200—"Shaw/Manhattan Facility Revenue Bond Act of 1986"—To authorize the District of Columbia to issue up to $9 million in revenue bonds for the purpose of providing a loan to Manhattan Laundry Limited Partnership. The loan will finance the acquisition and rehabilitation of three vacant, interconnected buildings comprising approximately 86,000 square feet, into a storage facility and office complex. The project will be located in the 1300 block of Florida Ave., N.W. in Ward One. (D.C. Code, sec. 47-334 (1987 supp.)). Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-158) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-200, published in the August 15, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 4709).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-201—"Self-Inspection of Heating and Hot Water Systems Act of 1986"—To amend the Housing Code of the District of Columbia, ordered August 11, 1955 (C.O. 55-1502; 14 DCMR 501), is amended by adding new subsections 501.6, 501.7, 501.8, and 501.9. To require careful maintenance and monitoring of the heating systems by the owner to ensure heat and hot water during the winter months and to prevent the occurrance of fire due to defective heating systems or violations of the fire prevention code. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-158) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-201, published in the August 15, 1986 edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 4936).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-204—"Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 Regional Compact Compliance Temporary Act of 1986"—To enact, on a temporary basis, legislation to enable the District of Columbia to enter into the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact. Codification, new subchapter II of chapter 7 of title 6. This act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-159) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 40). Act No. 6-204, published in the August 22, 1985, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 5091).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-205—"District of Columbia Retirement Reform Administrative Exemptions Amendment Temporary Act of 1986"—To amend, on a temporary basis, the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979, approved November 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Code, sec. 1-741), to provide for procedures for administrative exemptions from prohibited transactions. This Act shall expire on the 180th day of its having taken effect. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-160) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No.

40). Act No. 6-205, published in the August 22, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 5111).

July 22, 1986—Act 6-206—"Air Conditioning Maintenance Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the Housing Code of the District of Columbia, ordered August 11, 1955 (C.O. 55-1502; 14 DCMR 500 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new section 510. To require owners of rental properties who provide air conditioning as a service to tenants to maintain the system in safe and good working condition. The act is intended to protect tenants who rent air-conditioned units against the health hazards and discomfort resulting from an owner's failure to keep the cooling system working safely and efficiently. Congress not having disapproved, this Act became effective September 23, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-161) published in the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, No. 40), October 3, 1986. Act No. 6-206, published in the August 22, 1986, edition of the *D.C. Register,* (Vol. 33, page 5114).

F. Council Acts of 1986 To Be Retransmitted During the 100th Congress

Oct. 17, 1986—Act 6-208—"D.C. Government Pay Equity and Training Act of 1986"—Is to ascertain whether gender or race dominated job classifications exist within the District of Columbia government; if a disparity exists, to ascertain if these occupations are underpaid because of discriminatory wage-setting practices or because certain employees have not had access to opportunities for job advancement; to identify measures for eliminating those discriminatory wage setting practices and differentials where they exist; and to identify specific training and upward mobility programs and strategies that increase opportunities for economic parity among gender and races. The *Codification,* new chapter 11 of title 36, (D.C. Code, sec. 36-1101 thru sec. 36-1110 (1987 supp.)).

This Act had only one legislative day before Congress agreed to H. Con. Res. 417, providing for the sine die adjournment of the Ninety-ninth Congress. Therefore, Act 6-208 must be resubmitted in the One-hundredth Congress for a 30-day Congressional review.

Oct. 17, 1986—Act 6-209—"D.C. Retirement Reform Administrative Exemptions Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979, approved November 17, 1979, (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Code, sec. 1-741 *et seq.*) by establishing a new subsection "(h)" which establishes an exemption procedure which authorizes the Council to, by resolution, adopt exemptions which would permit the Retirement Board and other Retirement Fund fiduciaries to engage in transactions which, without an exemption, would be prohibited because of conflicts of interests, commingling of funds of self-dealing. This Act had only one legislative day before Congress agreed to H. Con. Res. 417 providing for the sine die adjournment of the Ninety-ninth Congress. Therefore Act 6-209 must be resubmitted in the One-hundredth Congress for a 30-day congressional review.

Oct. 17, 1986—Act 6-210—"District-WMATA Land Conveyance Act of 1986"—Provides council authorization to the Mayor to convey approximately 3.6 acres of property, currently occupied by and used as a portion of the Rhode Island Avenue Metrorail station

parking lot and access roads in Ward 5, from the District of Columbia to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority ("WMATA"), pursuant to the Temporary Use and Occupancy Agreement between the District of Columbia and WMATA, dated July 26, 1974. Similar legislation authorizing the conveyance of other parcels of property to WMATA was enacted in Council Period Five (D.C. Law 5-68, effective March 14, 1984). This Act has only one legislative day before Congress adjourned sine die. The Council must resubmit Act 6-210 next year.

Oct. 17, 1986, Act 6-211, "Hacker's License Record Keeping Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 47-2829), to modify the requirements for making certain records available to private entities, to define the information to be made available, to amend the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986, (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Code, sec. 40-1701 *et seq.*), to redefine the meaning of taxi or taxicab operator, and to require that commission members be District of Columbia residents. There was only one legislative day review for Act 6-211. Congress adjourned sine die October 18th which was a Saturday, and the end of the second session. The city council must resubmit this act next Congress.

Oct. 17, 1986—Act 6-212—"D.C. Child Support Enforcement Amendment Act of 1985"—To establish an improved procedure for the establishment and collection of debts due and owing for the support of minor children. Codification, New chapter 5 of title 30 (D.C. Code, sec. 30-501 *et seq.* (1987 supp.)), and to amend An Act To establish a Board of Public Welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes, approved March 16, 1926 (44 Stat. 210; D.C. Code, sec. 3-114), the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, approved July 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 328; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1801 *et seq.*), An Act To improve and extend, through reciprocal legislation, the enforcement of duties of support in the District of Columbia, approved July 10, 1977 (71 Stat. 285; D.C. Code, sec. 30-301 *et seq.*), the Employees' Garnishment Act of 1977, effective July 26, 1977 (D.C. Law 2-14; D.C. Code, sec. 1-516), the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4-101; D.C. Code, sec. 3-202(a)(4)), and title 16 of the D.C. Code for these purposes. This Act had only one legislative day. Congress adjourned sine die on October 18th, and the D.C. City Council must resubmit Act 6-212 next Congress.

Oct. 17, 1986—D.C. Act 6-216—"Rental Housing Act of 1985 Leased Condominiums Clarification Amendment Act of 1986"—To amend the Rental Housing Act of 1985, effective July 17, 1985 (D.C. Law 6-10, D.C. Code, sec. 45-2515 and 45-2591(b)), to clarify the exemption from rent regulation as it relates to condominium rental units and to clarify that certain fines authorized by the act are civil fines. This Act must be resubmitted in the next Congress for a 30-legislative day review. Congress adjourned sine die on October 18th, providing only one legislative day for Act 6-216.

Oct. 29, 1986—6-217—"Inheritance and Estate Tax Revision Act of 1986"—Repeals Title V of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, approved July 26, 1939 (53 Stat. 1111; D.C. Code, sec. 47-1901 through 47-3723); the District's current inheritance and estate taxes and creates an estate tax equal to the federal credit allowed for Federal estate tax purposes. Congress had adjourned when this Act was transmitted. Therefore council must retransmit Act 6-127 next Congress. The tax imposed by this act shall apply to the estates of decedents dying after March 31, 1987.

TRANSMITTED NOVEMBER 5, 1986

Act 6-218, "D.C. Employees Child Care Facilities Act of 1986"

Act 6-219, "Education in Partnership with Technology Corporation Establishment Act of 1986"

Act 6-220, "D.C. Enterprise Zone Study Commission Act of 1986"

Act 6-221, "D.C. Interior Designer Licensure Act of 1986"

Act 6-222, "State Energy Plans Submission Requirement Act of 1986"

Act 6-223, "D.C. Mental Health Information Act of 1978 Temporary Amendment Act of 1986"

Act 6-224, "D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986"

Act 6-225, "Closing of a Segment of G Street, N.W., Adjacent to Squares 565 and 567, S.O. 84-251, Act of 1986"

TRANSMITTED NOVEMBER 6, 1986

Act 6-227, "Authorization for the Establishment of a Public School of Law for the District of Columbia Amendment Act of 1986"

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